THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 44. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

ADVICES TO THE 8th INSTANT.

CLOSE OF THE SPECIAL FENIAN COMMISSION.

Minister Clay's Entertainment at St. Petersburg.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

A POSTHUMOUS LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PAREJA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, February 20, 1·30 A. M.—The *Moravian* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of February 8th, via Londonderry February 9th.

The Queen opened Parliament on the 6th instant. The speech expresses satisfaction at the successful termination of the American war and the abolition of slavery, and says that the correspondence relative to the Rebel cruisers will be laid before Parliament.

The proposed address of the French Senate in reply to the Emperor's speech, repudiates the idea that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico under American menaces.

Breadstuffs are very dull and declining. Provisions steady. Lard advancing.

Illinois Central shares, 74½@75; Erie shares, 52@53¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £168,500.

Lord Dufferin remains in the Ministry, and succeeds Marquis Hardington as Under Secretary of War.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* announces Anfield's acceptance of the Under Secretaryship of India.

Lord Monteagle died on the 7th instant.

The Dublin police have discovered a Fenian armory in that city.

Satterthwaite's Circular, of the evening of the 7th, says:—"Notwithstanding the depression on the Stock Exchange, American securities have remained firm. Five-twenties have been in fair request for investment, both in the London market, and for European account, and in the absence of any large shipments from America, advanced nearly one per cent., closing at 67¾@67⅞."

The London *Times* publishes a translation of a letter from the late Admiral Pareja, written just before his suicide, to a friend in Europe. It shows he was overwhelmed with the idea of having inflicted the calamity of war on two friendly nations.

He says:—"This letter will convey to you the news of my death. The errors of judgment, and not of will, with which I have unfortunately misguided the Government of my Queen, cannot have any other expiation. I have been unjust and prejudiced against Tavera. Request him to pardon me. He did know the republic better than anybody else, and his advice and proceedings were ever safe and sound. It is the interest of our country to embrace the first moment to make peace with Chili."

A telegram from Rotterdam says the Chilian privateer *Independencia* remained at Terneuz, closely watched by a Dutch frigate.

In the Spanish Senate, during a debate on the address in response to the Queen's speech, the Minister of State said the recognition of Italy by Spain had no significance beyond the revival of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries.

An amendment which had been proposed regretting the recognition of the Italian Kingdom was rejected by a vote of 100 against 65.

The French Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 158 to 58, resolved that the proposals of the Minister of Finance, relative to the augmentation of the sinking fund, should be referred to the Committee on the Budget.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes, 68f 9c.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, February 9.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. O'Donoghue moved an amendment to the Address, declaring it to be the duty of the Ministers to examine into the causes of Irish dissatisfaction, and to remove them.

After a general debate on Fenianism, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 346 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

In the Queen's speech satisfaction is expressed at the renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil, and regret at the Spanish-Chilian difficulty, but the good offices of England and France have been accepted.

The treaties with Austria and Japan are referred to with satisfaction. The deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret, and measures will be taken in the matter.

Great concern is expressed for the cattle plague, and deep sympathy for the sufferers.

The Fenian conspiracy is referred to as adverse alike to authority, property, and religion. The authority of law has been firmly and impartially vindicated. Reference is then made to sundry local measures, including one of reform.

A warm debate ensued in both Houses on the Government's course in regard to the cattle plague. An amendment censuring the Government was moved in the House of Lords, but was withdrawn.

The London *Times'* city article says the discount market is without alteration, the demand being steady, both at the Bank and elsewhere. On the Stock Exchange money was in rather better supply, at 7 per cent.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Closing of the Special Commission for the Fenian Trials—The Spanish Authorities Officially Notified of Four Chilian Privateers—Immense Enthusiasm at a Banquet Given to the American Minister in Russia.

PORTLAND, February 20.—The foreign despatches received by the steamer *Moravian* furnish the following items:—

On closing the Special Commission for the Fenian trials at Dublin, the Judges highly eulogized the proceedings. Judge Gannon, and the other Judges, claimed that the whole course adopted had been marked with moderation and justice, and would be fully approved by the country.

Three soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested at Connemara, charged with Fenianism.

The Spanish Governor of Cadiz had been notified by telegraph by the Spanish minister at London that two vessels had left the Mersey, under Peruvian flags, but destined for privateering against Spain, under the Chilian flag. The same despatch asserted that two other vessels were being fitted out on the Clyde with a similar object.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies the following amendment to the address in response to the Queen's speech had been offered:—

"Our financial difficulties, increasing from day to day will cause the ruin of the agricultural and manufacturing interests. It is necessary to balance expenditures with receipts, and as it is impossible to raise taxes, already too heavy, we must make reductions to the amount of 300,000,000 reals. It is only by this means that we shall re-establish our credit, and avoid dangers which threaten us."

Lengthy details are published of a great entertainment given to General Clay, the American Minister at Russia, while travelling in the interior, by the Corporation of Merchants of Moscow. General Clay, and his secretary of Legation, Mr. Curtin, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The toasts at the banquet to the Emperor of Russia, the President of the United States, and the guests of the evening, evoked protracted cheering. The speeches on both sides were most fraternal, and ardent wishes were interchanged for continued friendly relations and increased commerce between the two nations.

The London *Times* devotes an editorial to the above demonstration, and says that strange as the sympathy in feeling between two Governments so opposite may appear, there is nothing paradoxical in it. Each Government in its own way entertains certain aspirations, so like those of the other that they are content to sink all minor differences in the identity of overruling views. Their aspirations, the *Times* says, are destiny, aggrandizement, and protection.

The Austrian expedition to the East is to sail in April, with the object of concluding treaties of commerce with Siam and China.

The Hungarian Diet presented a congratulatory address to the Emperor at Pesth. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his belief in the satisfactory solution of the pending difficulties.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 251 to 44, had adopted a resolution, in spite of the ministerial opposition, declaring that the annexation of Lunenburg to Prussia was illegal until sanctioned by the Chamber.

Telegraphic communication between Malta and Egypt was again restored.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Lebanon, and much fighting is reported. Turkish troops were *en route* for the scene.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, January 31.—Cotton very firm; the shipments continue very heavy. Exchange, 2s. 2d.

CALCUTTA, January 29.—Markets unchanged.

BOMBAY, February 2.—A private telegram says Cotton and Exchange are declining. Freights unchanged. The probable cotton shipments for the month are 100,000 bales.

Ship News.

Arrived from New Orleans February 4, the *Persisted*, at Havre; the *Yumuri* arrived at Liverpool.

From Key West on the 7th, the *Roamer*, at Liverpool.

The *Euen McDonald*, from Liverpool for Galveston, put back, having been aground.

Arrived from Philadelphia on the 3d inst., the *Sarah L. Hall*, at Antwerp; also, on the 2d, the *Zephyr*, at Hamburg, and the *Alciope*, at Bremen.

Arrived from Mobile on the 7th the *Rochester*, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah on the 6th the *Supronia* and *Virginia*, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston on the 6th the *Pomona*, and on the 7th the *Adelia Carlton*, at Liverpool.

Sailed, January 28, the *Oakland*, at Gibraltar, from Mobile.

Arrived from New Orleans, January 31, the *Modestita*, at Barcelona.

Arrived from Richmond the *Alice* and *Rio Grande*.

Arrived from Mobile, February 4, *Nunquam Dormio*, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston, February 5, the *General Wyndham*, at Liverpool.

The *Telegraph*, from Liverpool for Savannah, was at Queenstown with her wheel broken.

Ship *Orion*, for Charleston, was at Waterford, damaged.

Arrival of the "Belgian."

PORTLAND, February 19.—The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *St. Lawrence* from London, has arrived.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The steamers *Herman Livingston* and *Viago* have arrived with Savannah dates of February 17.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* gives the particulars of an *emeute* in the streets of that city, between the negro soldiers and the inhabitants, in which affair one negro was killed and several of the whites were badly injured.

The Savannah *Herald* says the Georgia Senate has passed a resoluion appointing commissioners to proceed to Washington to request the withdrawal of the negro troops.

The Mayor of Columbus has ordered that no liquor shall be sold to colored people, and the Council of that city have appointed a committee to wait upon the United States officers to see if some measures cannot be perfected for the removal of the detachment of colored troops now stationed there.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the statement that a steamer had left Augusta with negroes for Cuba is a falsehood.

The Savannah *Herald's* cotton market report quotes at 42½@43, the market being very dull.

Twenty-four new post offices have been opened in Georgia.

The Fenians at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, February 19.—A Fenian mass meeting was held here to-night. A military procession escorted General Sweeney and the Senators to the hall, where they were received with great enthusiasm. The hall was densely crowded, and large numbers were unable to gain admittance.

Material aid was promised in large amounts to carry on the war programme. The streets along the route of procession were lined with people.

Delegates are still arriving, and the fighting element from the West is largely represented.

Sailing of the "Santiago De Cuba."

NEW YORK, February 20.—The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, Captain Gerry W. Smith, belonging to the "Opposition Line," sailed to-day, carrying passengers to San Francisco. Among the list of cabin passengers we notice the following from your city:—J. D. and W. C. Williamson, Isaac Rubel, and Mr. Durney, together with quite a number in the third cabin, all forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, the Philadelphia agent of the Central American Transit Company.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—The extensive Government barracks at Chattanooga were destroyed by fire on Saturday last, with all their contents. The Kentucky Legislature adjourned yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

Fenian Delegation and the President.

B. Doran Killian, and a number of the leading Fenian chiefs of the O'Mahony faction, waited upon the President this morning, and had a long and satisfactory conversation with him in regard to the movement in favor of Irish independence. Mr. Killian and the delegation will arrive in your city this afternoon, and will be present and speak at your Academy of Music, this evening, after George Francis Train's address.

The Richmond "Examiner" Case.

It is well understood here that the resuscitation of the Richmond *Examiner* was ordered by the President in direct opposition to the desire of General Grant, whose intentions to suppress disloyal newspapers hereafter are unequivocally expressed in his late circular to his Department commanders. The revocation of the order suppressing *The Examiner*, while made by General Grant, was virtually done by the President, to whom Pollard appealed from the decision of the Lieutenant-General, and who, in an official communication, requested the latter to permit Pollard to resume the publication of his paper. Among the assurances given the President by Pollard of his future good behavior was a written one reading as follows:—"Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, pledges himself to support your administration hereafter as he has done heretofore."

Printing of Currency.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury is now engaged only upon the fractional currency, all other Government issues having ceased except the currency for the National Banks, which is printed in New York. The fractional currency is nearly all printed dry, upon the hydrostatic presses, in the Printing Division of the Treasury Department. It is supposed that Secretary McCulloch will cause the expected new issues for the National Banks to be printed by the Printing Bureau of the Department.

Prize Money

is now ready for distribution to the crews of the following vessels by the Treasury Department:—*Cornubia, Princess Royal, Fort Jackson, American Flag, Flambeau*, and *Canandaigua.*

Depositaries of Public Moneys.

The National Bank of Newbern, N. C., and the First National Bank of Hannibal, Mo., were to-day designated as depositaries of public moneys.

General Lee at Arlington.

A gentleman of this city having occasion to pass through Arlington at dusk on Saturday, saw a lonely figure standing with folded arms at the foot of a tree. Struck with the sorrowful attitude of the person, he walked past him, and saw that it was Robert E. Lee, standing in the street that passes through the middle of his old estate. Mrs. Lee has applied to the President for the restoration of this estate, which has virtually become a National Union soldiers' cemetery. The expectation is general that the President will order its restoration.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

President's Veto Message—Attempt to Assassinate Fred Douglass, Etc.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 20.

The President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill gives pretty general satisfaction here. The Union men of Maryland will fully sustain him on this question.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, the Southern organ here, grumbles at Grant's order regarding mischievous newspapers, but very carefully and respectfully on the subject, which argues favorably for the order.

Fred. Douglass, the colored orator, alleges that some one snapped a pistol at him whilst he was going to the Northern Central Railway station, on North Calvert street, on Sunday night. He says one of the men standing at the corner of Baltimore street attempted the assassination. Douglass instantly gave the alarm and called a policeman for protection, but the assailants fled. A colored companion of Douglass says he also heard the man snap the pistol.

The Baltimore Press on the Veto Message.

The *American* withholds any opinion, in consequence of the lateness of the hour in receiving the message.

The *Commercial* publishes the message, but says nothing.

The *Gazette* (secession organ), rejoices over the President's firmness and his veto, and says:—We are sure the people of Maryland and the conservative and law-abiding people of every section of country will heartily endorse the message which the President has sent to the Senate, and in which he has given the reasons that have constrained him to veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill. His argument is irresistible, and the spirit and temper of the message are admirable. He is standing here upon firm ground in this matter, and he will be sustained by the American people from Maine to Mexico, if he will but call them to the rescue of the Constitution and laws. They are weary of the radicalism and self-seeking demagoguism of these latter days; they want the freedom, security and peace that they once enjoyed, and they will follow any man who labors to restore to them these inestimable blessings. They are as yet troubled, because they cannot see whither they are tending; but if Mr. Johnson would but uplift the banner of Constitutional law and civil freedom, and carry it unflinchingly to the front, he would find that he has a nation by his side.

The *Sun* calls it the monstrous Freedmen's Bureau bill, and then simply refers to the President's reasons for vetoing it.

The *Evening Transcript* approves of it.

The German *Correspondent* (independent) approves.

The *Wecker* (General Sigel's paper) condemns the veto message.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 19.—The billiard tournament still continues, but it excites very little interest. The first game to-night, carom, 500 points, was between Choate, of Cincinnati, and Myers, of Memphis. Myers 500, Choate 456. The second game was similar, between Brown, of Nashville, and Barrett, of Memphis. Barrett 500, Brown 362. Third game, French carom, 50 points, between Roberts and Kavanagh. Roberts 50, Kavanagh 28.

—A promising son of United States Senator Trumbull was instantly killed, on the 10th inst., at the Chicago stock yards. An accident occurred to the locomotive on which he was riding, by which he was crushed to death.

THE FENIANS.

First Day's Proceedings of the Fenian Congress—Great Excitement Prevailing—Enthusiastic Public Meetings Last Night—Speech of General Sweeney and Senator Gibbons—Significant Promises of the Fenian Secretary of War, Etc.

PITTSBURG, PA., February 19.—Pittsburg presents an unusual lively appearance to-day. The streets in the vicinity of Masonic Hall are completely blocked with the multitude of people who have flocked to witness the opening ceremonies of the Fourth Congress of the Fenian organization. The green flag and sunburst of Ireland, commingled with the stars and stripes of our Union, are fraternally entwined and suspended across the street in front of the hall. Inside the arrangements are perfect. Ireland is here represented as a unit. Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught representatives are assigned positions. On the walls can be seen, on cards shaped to represent the combination of the heart and the shield (significant of war and sincerity), the names of the four provinces and thirty-two counties in Ireland.

Delegates are still coming from the East, West, North, and South. Colonel Coveney, late of the 28th Massachusetts, and now Centre of the Shawmut District, Boston; Captain McGinnis, of West Cambridge; Colonel Finn and William Delany, of Connecticut; Colonel C. Murphy, of Philadelphia; and Colonel Quirk, of Chicago, have arrived, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

Precisely at 12 o'clock Colonel Murphy, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the assemblage to order, and said:—

"By virtue of the authority vested in me at the last meeting in Philadelphia, and in accordance to the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, I hereby pronounce that the House of Representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood is opened for business."

On this announcement cheer after cheer were given by the delegates, and the multitude outside taking up the inspiring slogan, made the streets of Pittsburg ring with that wild Irish hurrah. The house being now legally convoked, on motion a Committee on Credentials, composed of one from each State and district, was appointed.

Committee on Credentials — Massachusetts, Colonel Coveney; New York State, William Stanton; New Jersey, B. J. Ford; Philadelphia, John A. Keenan; Pennsylvania, Colonel C. Murphy; Delaware, George O'Neil; District of Columbia, James Lackey; Ohio, J. O'Donald; Kentucky, Robert Stierest; Chicago, C. P. McKay; Illinois, Michael Eagan; Mobile, William Moran; Iowa, John Henry; Tennessee, Captain John O'Neill; Shawmut, Boston, James Donnelly; Maryland, P. Graham; Rhode Island, N. R. Harris; Indiana, J. Redmond; Connecticut, Colonel Finn; Manhattan, John W. Maguire.

On motion, a committee on assigning seats to members was appointed.

Committee:—Dr. Donnelly, William Delany, and Captain Magee.

In consequence of the non-arrival of a large number of delegates from the extreme West and East, caused by railroad detentions, and to facilitate the business of the Committee on Credentials, the Congress adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Public meetings are to be held to-night, at which Colonel Roberts, General Sweeney, and Mr. Everett will speak. John Egan, Esq., State Centre of New Jersey, accompanied by a full delegation from that State, have just arrived.

PITTSBURG, February 19, 8 P. M.—Grand mass meeting. The Masonic Hall is filled to overflowing. The procession has just arrived. It is an immense gathering, and headed by the W. R. Roberts guard, under command of Captain Gannon. John A. Aldel, Esq., is Chief Marshal. The hall looks brilliant. Extreme mottoes and devices have been added since morning, a few of which are:—"Deeds, not words!" "Let action be the motto of the hour!" "Liberty or death!" "Never give up!" "The lesson we teach—principles, not men!" "Virtue, liberty, and independence!"

Arms are stacked in different parts of the hall, which, added to the green scenery and other emblems of Ireland, present the appearance of the foreground of an Irish camp.

General Sweeney has arrived. He is recognized by the crowded audience. The wildest excitement prevails. The ladies are screaming with delight; children are half strangled in their mother's arms; the crowd inside, and the thousands outside who cannot obtain admission, are surging to and fro. Pittsburg is a blaze of excitement; taken by storm; music playing; soldiers marching; banners flying; verily a great day for the Fenians.

By strenuous exertions on the part of the District Centre the excitement was subdued, and Senator Gibbons, of Philadelphia, was introduced. He was received with vociferous cheers. He commenced with apologizing for the absence of President Roberts, who, in consequence of the over exertions of the past month, was completely exhausted. He was sure his countrymen had not come there to-night to be lectured in their duty to Ireland. There has been too much speech-making and too little work for the last seven years. He was glad that the intelligence of the people had finally prevailed, and that they have concluded that the emancipation of Ireland would come through the people, and not the titled nabobs or the great O's. He referred in glowing language to the position of Fenianism in Ireland and England to-day, and said that, for one prisoner whom British tyranny incarcerates, a hundred who never belonged to the organization before, fall in and take their places. He referred to the nightmare which is hanging over England; for even in London, at the very foot of the throne, at her arsenals, her docks, the guards are doubled, expecting the approach of the terrible Fenians.

Mr. Gibbons is a flowery, eloquent speaker, and in his concluding remarks referred with a master hand to the position and objects of Fenianism generally.

9 P. M.—General Sweeney has just been introduced. The same scene of excitement as on his entrance into the hall. The folks get tired, and finally the General gets a chance to speak. He says:—

I am opposed to making speeches. We have been talking for years, and what have we done? It is time to drop the orator and take up the soldier. We must fight, or our names will go down to posterity as braggarts with arms in our hands. We will meet our hereditary enemy again, and if we fall we fall with dignity in the honestest cause that ever the tongue or pen of man worked for. I have been preparing for the last twenty years for this final struggle. I have sworn to break my country's chains or die in the attempt. We have now a better prospect than ever a people had before. We have not been idle. I mean that President Roberts and the Senate have not been idle. We have made large purchases of arms and war material. If you are prepared to stand by us we promise that before the summer sun kisses the hill-tops of Ireland, a ray of hope will gladden every true Irish heart, for by that time we shall have conquered and got hostages for our brave patriots at home. The green flag will be flying independently to the freemen's breeze; and we will have a base of operations from which we cannot only emancipate Ireland, but also annihilate England. If you support us, I pledge my name, fame, property, and life to this holy cause.

The meeting was next addressed by W. J. Hines, Colonel Murphy, James Donnelly, of Boston, and other gentlemen.—*N. Y. World.*

CAPTURED PAPER.—During the Rebellion a quantity of English bank-note paper, intended for the enemy, was captured by our blockaders, and transfered to the Treasury Department. This paper is now used as envelopes for packages of United States currency. Many of the circulars emanating from this department are printed upon this paper.—*Washington Chronicle.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

AN INTERESTING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.—This morning the formal institution of Dr. William Rudder as Rector of St. Stephen's Church took place. A large audience was collected, though the large edifice was by no means crowded. At half-past 10 o'clock the procession was formed in the tiring-room, at the northeastern corner of the Church. It was preceded by four deacons in surplices, followed by a considerable number of the clergy of the Episcopal Church of this city. In the rear walked Dr. Rudder, in company with Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas, who, in the unavoidable absence of Bishop Stevens, performed the ceremony of institution.

Dr. Rudder has been selected by the congregation of St. Stephen's to succeed the Rev. Dr. Ducachet as rector of the congregation. He has occupied the position of assistant to the recently deceased divine. He is master of an earnest and fervid style of oratory, and we have no doubt in his new sphere will be a valuable addition to the pulpit of the city. He is just taking charge of an old, influential, and wealthy religious body, and his field of labor is not only extensive but important.

This morning the church was shrouded in mourning, in memory of Dr. Ducachet. The altar, chancel, font, and organ loft are hung in black. Upon the entrance of the procession the organ commenced an impressive *voluntary*, during which the robed priests took their various places, the deacons and clergy occupying the middle aisle; the officiating clergy entered the chancel; the wardens took their places on each side of the altar, on the outside of the railings. The Rev. Dr. Walden, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, read the proper psalms of the day, to wit, the 122d, 132d, and 133d. The solemn music added very much to the impressive nature of the scene.

The choir was under the direction of Professor Aaron R. Taylor, and their renditions were excellent and truly ecclesiastical in style. Professor David D. Wood presided at the organ, and the parts were confided to Miss Louise Solliday, soprano; Mr. Samuel Davies, tenor; Professor Taylor, basso; and Miss Poole, contralto (acting temporarily in place of her friend, Mrs. Davis, the engaged contralto of the church).

The first anthem sung was "*Venite Exultemus Domino*" (Come Let Us Sing unto the Lord), after which, selections from the 122d and 132d Psalms were recited, the choir singing the "*Gloria Patria*," etc., as prescribed. They afterwards gave the "*Te Deum Laudamus*" of Henry Millard in F, a beautiful composition, and rendered with much force and telling effect.

The soprano solo by Miss Solliday, "When thou tookest upon thee to deliver man," was especially well given. The hymn "*Te Deum*" is omitted during the regular morning service in this holy season of Lent, but is admissable by dispensation upon a festival such as this.

After the reading of the second lesson the hymn "*Benedictus*" ("Blessed be the Lord God of Israel") in E flat, and composed by Jackson, was well sung, as was, indeed, the entire service. We feel obligated to the leader of the choir for his courteous civility and attention to our reporter upon this occasion.

The morning prayers concluded, Bishop Vail announced the purpose of the meeting to be to institute Dr. Rudder as Rector of the Church, and if any reasonable objection could be offered, the present was the proper time. No objection having been made, the new incumbent was received by the Bishop inside the railing, when he was fully invested with the rectorship by the Senior Warden, William Kirkham, Esq., handing to him the keys of the church edifice, to which the rector replied.

Other appropriate prayers were read by the Bishop; after which the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Book of Canons of the General and State Convention, were passed into the hands of the Rector. The *Laudate Nomen* was then read, the congregation responding.

The Pastor elect then read the prayers set down in the Book of Common Prayer as supplicatory offerings in view of his solemn position.

A sermon of a most eloquent and appropriate character was then delivered by Rev. Francis H. Vinton, D. D., of Trinity Church, New York, when the congregation dispersed.

SPRING FASHION NOVELTIES.—Among the prettiest of the spring scarfs is the "Reine Margarita." It is made of mazarine blue cashmere, with a circlet or oval of margarites at each end; the petals are white and the hearts yellow. The white and yellow are worked in floss silk, but may be worked in silver and gold thread. These latter, though more brilliant, are not so chaste, and consequently not so much in keeping with the name of scarf. When the margaritas describe an oval line, the two ends are joined at the top by a simulated two-heart knot; the long fringe which finishes the ends is made of white and yellow silk, waved in imitation of young lamb's wool. It is tied at the throat in a slip-knot, which is warm and comfortable, and does not crush or wrinkle the scarf. Another pretty novelty is the "Oak-leaf Boa." This piquant little thing consists entirely of knitted leaves, strung on a knitted web two inches wide. It may be made in various shades, of yellow, blue, green, or violet. "The Hungarian collar" is another of the spring novelties, and one that cannot fail to become a favorite with the ladies. It may be attached to any house, school, walking, or riding dress with which it will harmonize in color; and, that it may be the most serviceable, ladies who intend having but one should get that made up in black velvet.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—This evening George Francis Train, Esq., will deliver at the Academy of Music his former lecture on "Down with Free Trade and Toadyism to England, and up with the Irish Republic and American Industry." The address is the most erratic of the many eloquent and erratic speeches made by Mr. Train. It is a defense of Fenians and American institutions. It behooves our friends of the Brotherhood to attend and prove that the assertion that "Fenianism is dead" is a slander. It is only proper the Philadelphians should be present, as we, of all others, are most interested in protection to American industry. The orator should, and will have, an immense reception.

Eleven Men Frozen to Death.

From the Beaver Dam (Wis.) Citizen, 9th.

We are permitted to copy the following from a letter written to Mrs. Reid by her sister, residing near Hamilton, Fillmore county, Minn.:—

There was a brother of Frank Ibberson (druggist in Fox Lake) frozen to death on the 26th ult., just at night, while going home from mill, within half a mile and in plain sight of his own house, which is one mile from here. Sunday morning his son came to see if he was here, as he found the oxen at home. I told him at once that he never would see his father alive again if he was not at home.

George and our nearest neighbor and brother went with him to find him, and found him on Addison's land, about half a mile from here; and they found, as they were taking him from the snow, a bottle by his side, which probably brought him to his untimely death. He leaves a wife and eight children, the oldest eighteen years of age.

We have heard of ten other men who perished in the same storm—six of them all together in a sleigh froze as they were sitting in the sleigh. Three other men had been to the timber, and it seems they could not keep up with their teams; one was found, the others were not, the last account we had; the one found was frozen in a standing position, with both hands covering his face, within three rods of a house.

—There are some five thousand more females than males in Lowell.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 20.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution that in order to close agitation on a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which exists in the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senators or Representatives shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from either of the said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation.

Mr. Grider (Ky.) obtained leave to have read a minority report, concluding with a resolution declaring that the State of Tennessee is entitled to representation, and that her Representatives be hereby admitted on qualifying according to law.

Mr. Stevens said that there was an earnest disposition until yesterday to inquire into the condition of Tennessee, and to see whether they could admit the State to representation, but since yesterday, there has been such a state of things which has induced the Committee to consider it wholly out of their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle, and without surrendering the rights of this body to the usurpation of another power. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.), amid calls of order, declared against the passage of this resolution under the gag rule.

Mr. Stevens objected to Mr. Grider making the report. He said he could not consent, for there was an earthquake around us, and he trembled, and dared not yield.

There was much excitement and calls to order during the proceedings.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, February 20, 1866. }

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¾@50½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¾@55½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy, 119¾, no change; Catawissa preferred, 36¾@36½, a slight decline; common do. at 25¾, no change; Little Schuylkill at 31@31½; Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾@29½, a decline of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 63¾, an advance of 1¼. 53¾ was bid for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 39 for preferred do; and 43 for Northern Central. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 103; 6s of 1881 at 104¾; and 7·30s at 99¾@99½; 94½ was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are less active. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 85½, and new City 6s at 91½.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 63 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 23½ for Union.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52¼; Susquehanna Canal at 13; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 29¾; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 114½ for Morris Canal preferred; 31 for Delaware Division; and 57½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are without change. Consolidation was sold at 41. 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 66 for Bank of Commerce; 64 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Oil shares there was very little doing. Ocean sold at 15¼, and Maple Shade at 4¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s 81......	104¾	100 sh St Nich Col s60	8¼
$200 U S 5-20s 62 lts.	103	100 sh do s60wn..	8¼
$11400 U S 7·30s.June	99¾	200 sh do......s60	8¼
$5000 do..........	99¾	100 sh do......s60	8¼
$850 do..........	99½	100 sh do......s60	8¼
$5000 Pa 5s coup..b5	85½	38 sh Cam & Am.ls	119¼
$5000 do.......b5	85½	100 sh Catawissa.....	25¼
$1000 City 6s, new...	91½	100 sh Cata pf....s10	36¾
$4000 Wyoming b's.	82	100 sh do......b10	36¾
$2000 Reading 6s, 70.	98	100 sh do.........	36½
200 sh Reading...lots	50¼	100 sh do....s5wn	36¾
100 sh do........c	50¼	200 sh do lots..b10	36¾
116 sh Penna R..lots	55½	10 sh Lit Sch.......	31
30 sh do.........	55½	50 sh do.......b5	31¼
5 sh Lehigh Nav...	52¼	800 sh Ocean..c..lots	15¼
200 sh Maple Shade.	4¼	100 sh New Creek..	1 1-16
200 sh Union Canal..	3	100 sh Lehigh Zinc..	31
100 sh Susq. C'l..b60	13		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Corn Planter.	¼	10000 sh Dunkard....	5
100 sh Union Pas.R..	29	500 sh do.........	5
100 sh Am Gra Pt b5.	1	200 sh do.........	6¼
10000 sh Dunkard....	5	2500 sh do.........	5
1000 sh do.........	7½	1500 sh do.........	5
1000 sh do.........	6¼	1000 sh do	5
1000 sh do.........	5	1000 sh do.........	5
1000 sh do.........	5		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold........................	136¾	137¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	131	132
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	128
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange....................	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M..............	137	12 M..................	136¾
11 A. M..............	136¾	1 P. M................	137

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 20.—The movements in trade generally continue of an extremely limited character, and for some descriptions of goods it is difficult to give anything like reliable quotations.

Cloverseed is dull, and prices are drooping; small sales at $7@7·50. In Timothy very little doing; we quote at $4·25. Flaxseed is in limited demand, with small sales at $2·95@3·00, a decline.

Nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, but prices are steady at $32 50 ₩ ton.

The Flour Market is duller than ever, there being a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home trade purchase in small lots only to supply immediate wants at $6 25@7 for superfine; $7@8 25 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $8 50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal worthy of notice.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and the only sales reported were 2000 bushels prime red at $2·18@2·25; white ranges from $2·25 to $2·55. Rye is dull, but prices are steady at 85c. In Corn but little doing; sales of 8500 bushels yellow at 68@70c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels at 47c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Whisky continues excessively dull; we quote at $2·21@2·23 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Internal Revenue—Great Sources of Income.

From the Times

Looking to the returns of internal revenue for the past three years, it may be ascertained with tolerable certainty to what great sources we shall henceforth have to look for meeting the fiscal exigencies of the Government.

From tobacco (including cigars) we got, in the year ending June last, over eleven million dollars, against about one-fourth that amount in 1863. But considerable as this increase is, the returns are little more than one-third the amount which the British Exchequer derives from the same source. Distilled and fermented liquors produced, last year, less than twenty millions, against over thirty millions in 1864—a fact in great part due, no doubt, to the enormous over-production of the last-named year, caused by the anticipated increase of duty. That increase was from 60 cents to $1·50 and $2, for the first and second half of 1865, respectively. A much smaller proportionate advance in the British excise duty in 1861 resulted in a decrease of production to the tune of nearly five million gallons of spirits, leaving but a mere fraction of gain to the Treasury from an increase of duty from eight to ten shillings sterling a gallon.

In 1864 we produced no less than 85,295,391 gallons of distilled spirits, or about four times as much as was produced within the United Kingdom in 1861. It is not incomprehensible, therefore, that in 1865 our production should have fallen to less than seventeen million gallons, and that, as a consequence, the revenue returns from this source in the latter year were barely two-thirds those of 1864. The Commissioner, however, looks hopefully to this source of income. He says our markets are now exhausted of spirits distilled before taxation, or when they were subjected only to the earlier rates (20 cents and 60 cents a gallon). And the supplies for consumption must henceforth pay the high duty. If this consumption should come up to the average of Great Britain, the gross returns from this source alone will fall little short of fifty million dollars a year. From no interest could such a sum be drawn so legitimately. The question is simply one of the possibility of enforcing the law. With all the perfection of their machinery in Great Britain, it appears that there were no fewer than 3457 illicit distillations there during the past year. We can judge from this what attempted frauds our own revenue officers will have to meet if the Government is not to be swindled right and left.

From stamps a fair return was got last year, and probably no single tax was less felt. The gross amount for the fiscal year was $11,162,392. When we come to get the full benefit of a stamp duty it ought to produce at least $25,000,000 annually, a large portion of which increase might surely be used to mitigate the terrible burdens of the income tax. The latter produced, for the year closing in June last, $20,567,350—an amount which ought never to be exceeded until some means of adjusting the impost is found which shall distinguish between permanent and terminable or uncertain income.

Iron and steel, in their different forms, produced no less than $9,218,808, or about three times as much as the returns of 1864. Refined petroleum and coal oil brought $3,047,212. The receipts from licenses were nearly doubled within the year, an increase due in considerable part to the addition to the list of dealers subject to the duty. The returns for 1865 reached the respectable sum of $12,598,681.

We ought—when things have assumed their normal condition—to be able to meet our obligations and provide for the public service without increasing the internal revenue burdens beyond those of Great Britain. The British inland revenue tax now amounts to about two hundred million dollars. This amount we could raise by a legitimate excise on spirits and tobacco, by a fair stamp and license duty, by a moderate income tax, and by a few minor imposts. It is comfortable in one sense to see our way to raise an annual income of four or five hundred million dollars, and thus leave posterity no heavy burden of debt. But a growing familiarity with the science of imposing taxes will cause us to have such regard to equity of distribution as will not overburden and paralyze our present industries.

Japan.

From the Tribune.

We recently announced that the foreign powers had obtained from the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor of Japan, three important concessions, namely:—1st. The ratification by the Mikado of the treaties which had been concluded between them and the Tycoon; 2d. The opening of Hioga; and 3d, the revision of the tariff. The English papers from China and Japan have since come to hand, and contain highly interesting details on this turning-point in Japanese history.

When the foreign ships dropped anchor at Hioga, the Tycoon was at Kioto, the residence of the Mikado. The members of the Gorogio (State Council), who conferred with the foreign representatives, promised to add their exertions to those of the Tycoon in order to obtain the Mikado's sanction of the foreign demands. Ten days were given for a final reply. During this time the city of Kioto was the scene of indescribable excitement. The heads of the anti-foreign party made the most desperate efforts to prevent the granting of the foreign demands. Threats were freely made against the life of the Tycoon, and even of the Mikado himself. The latter declared he would not sanction the treaties, and deposed two members of the Gorogio. The Tycoon became intimidated, and thought of abdicating (in order to escape deposition) his dignity—which is not, as is commonly believed, that of "Secular Emperor," but rather of hereditary chief of the Daimios and regent of the Empire. The representations of the foreign ministers, however, that, being at the head of an army of 300,000 men, he had his own fate and that of Japan in his hands, changed his mind.

In a letter to the Mikado, he asked the latter to grant the demands of the foreigners; and to support this diplomatic note, he moved with 34,000 men to about eight miles from Kioto. Then he sent for some members of the Mikado's Council, but the reply was, that it was unsafe for them to undertake the journey, on account of the rage of the anti-foreign Daimios, and that even the sacred person of the Mikado himself was in danger. The Tycoon then marched into Kioto at the head of 2000 men. Some chiefs of the anti-foreign party were apprehended, and a meeting of all the representatives of the Daimios actually at Kioto called. Most of these were gained over. At last all the members of the Gorogio and high officials of the Tycoon called on the Mikado, and declared that they would die at once, should they not obtain what they had been sent for. One took hold of the sleeve of his Majesty, swearing that he would not loosen his hold of it until the sanction was given. Then, finally, the first officer of the Mikado was directed to bring the "Book of the Irrevocable Wills," and the Mikado granted the demands of the foreign powers.

Whether the facts fully tally with the above account, or whether the Japanese have modified them for the foreign market, it may yet take some time to establish beyond doubt. The Anglo-Chinese papers, from which the above details have been derived, expect that they will soon be permitted to publish the letters written by the Tycoon to the Mikado, which will form an addition of considerable interest to the voluminous "diplomatic correspondence" literature of the age.

The great result, at all events, is that the Japanese Government has now irrevocably bound itself to the treaties with the foreign powers, and from these treaties will naturally spring a very extensive trade with Europe and America. The new steamship line between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan will, when completed, give to the Japanese trade a special importance for our country.

Irritation in France about the Mexican Business.

From the Herald.

The latest mails from Europe show that the Mexican difficulty of the French Government engages a large share of public attention. The British journalists seem to have a sort of malicious satisfaction in stating that England's "cherished ally" across the Channel has got himself into a dilemma with their "cousins" across the Atlantic. They show their friendship for France by picturing in strong colors the mistake the Government made in going to Mexico, and the humiliating position in which it is now placed. To use a strong colloquial expression, they have been "rubbing it in" upon the sensitive Frenchman, and all out of friendship and kindness, of course. The Russian press refers with pride to the unswerving friendship of Russia for the United States during our civil war and throughout our history, and to its conviction that our cause would triumph.

It gives at the same time a hard hit at France. "Many," it says, "on this side of the ocean were convinced of the destruction of that young power (the United States.) Bold calculations were made, and changes were projected and even executed in the vicinity of the United States. But, on the other hand, what confusion the triumph of the United States caused in those same circles, destroying at a blow all the political calculations combined in view of America's disasters." It would be unreasonable to expect the press and people of France to be amiable while smarting from such thrusts as these. The Mexican trouble in itself is enough to irritate them; but now all Europe is pointing the finger at them and their folly, and they are greatly annoyed. The French Government, throughout the correspondence which we have published between it and the United States relative to Mexico, evinces great soreness. Nothing is so irritating to a man as to expose his weaknesses, particularly if he be a vain man. It is the same with nations as with individuals.

Since the official correspondence has been made public, and the subject has been discussed, the press and people of France, as well as the Government, feel keenly the humiliating situation their country is placed in. So much do they feel this, that they are disposed for the moment to entertain unkind sentiments towards the United States, though we are doing all we can, compatible with the dignity and fixed policy of the Republic, to preserve our ancient friendship with France. Our Paris correspondent says "there is evidently a considerable feeling of soreness growing up towards the Government and people of the United States." We can understand why this may be so, though we have done nothing that the French people, upon calm reflection, can blame us for. They are a high-spirited, sensitive, and brave people, and cannot bear very well national humiliation, even when the fault lies solely with their own Government. But we hope and believe their present irritation will soon pass away, and that we shall have no serious difficulty with France.

The state of feeling referred to has been brought about by the Government in its efforts to save itself from reproach. The whole tenor of the arguments, if they may be called arguments, of M. Druayn de Lhuys is to that end. It is considered necessary to deceive the public as to the real motive and object of the Mexican expedition, and he reiterates in every form that the object was not a political one; that the empire of Maximilian was not "planted" there by France; that it was the choice of the Mexican people, and that it was only an incidental result of the war. It is unnecessary to refute these statements; we have refuted them over and over again, and the whole world knows how fallacious they are. The pretense that the French Government set on foot such an expensive expedition against a feeble, impoverished, and distracted republic to collect a little debt or to vindicate French honor, and that there could have been a free choice of the Imperial Government of Maximilian under the military rule of a conqueror, is too shallow to deceive any one.

All the world knows that the object was political—that is, monarchical propagandism in republican America. The Emperor Napoleon had been wonderfully successful as an arbiter in the affairs of Europe. This doubtless stimulated his ambition to try his hand on the American continent. The terrible civil war in this great republic, when the permanent disruption of the Government appeared probable to European vision, afforded him a tempting opportunity, as he thought, to propagate Imperialism, and to increase his power and fame as the controller of the destiny of the New World as well as of the Old. Ambition blinded him as it did the first Napoleon. We hope he may be wise enough to avoid the mistake of his uncle, and not tempt fate too far.

No one knows better than Napoleon what the fixed and cherished policy of the United States has been and is, with regard to European interference on this continent. He is aware of our long dispute with England relative to the Mosquito Territory and Nicaragua, and of other cases, from the time of Mr. Canning and President Monroe, upon the same principle of European non-intervention with the American republics and the American continent. It would be altogether unreasonable to expect this great country to abandon that policy now. We are too powerful to abandon it should all Europe combine to force us; much less should one Power, however great, undertake to do so. The Monroe doctrine implies not only a fixed and profound policy, but it has become a sentiment—a matter of deep feeling—with the American people. This lies at the root of the difficulty with France relative to Mexico. The insult given us by the attempt to set this doctrine at naught in the day of our trouble rankles in the heart of the people; but we may forgive this, for we are disposed to forgive much in France that we would not in England, or some other powers; but we cannot give up our policy.

The only difficulty that exists or is likely to exist between France and the United States is that about Mexico. We ought to be the best friends. Apart from this continent we have no policy or motive for a collision with France. Our ambition and sphere of action have a different direction naturally. The trade with this country is worth more than twenty Mexicos to France. Let the Emperor, therefore, sacrifice a little of his *amour propre*, if that be necessary, in this Mexican affair, for the good of his country, for the friendship of the United States, and for peace. Let him not attempt foolishly to deceive the world, but frankly and quickly give up his untenable position in Mexico. Let the French people and press soothe their wounded feelings, acknowledge the error of their Government, cease to be irritated, and give the hand of friendship, as of yore, to the United States, and all will be well.

Mining Results in the Pacific States and Territories.

From the World.

We have before us the mining review for 1865 from the circular of the eminent house of Rodgers, Meyers & Co., of San Francisco and Liverpool.

The yield for 1865 compares favorably with that of any previous year. The mining fields of Arizona, Idaho, and Montano have been further prospected, and gold, silver, and copper shown to exist in such quantities and under such conditions as to afford a guarantee in the future of large products and large profits to companies efficiently managed with adequate capital. The quartz mines of California have given for the past year large returns; and the fact has been fully demonstrated that these mines increase in yield of gold with depth of working. Copper is found in paying quantities in various localities, and considerable ore, averaging from thirty to forty per cent., has been forwarded to San Francisco from the Colorado region of Arizona. The influence of the stock board of San Francisco on the prices of the silver stocks of Nevada has been extremely bad; but it is believed this evil has worked its own cure, and need not be dreaded in future.

The silver mines of Southern Arizona, which have had any management at all, have further demonstrated their great value, and will add in the future their quota to the aggregate production.

The refractory ores of gold in California (sulphurets), like those of Colorado, still demand an effective and economical process of separation. It seems almost certain that this will be found. These ores contain so large a percentage of gold, and so much talent is at work to discover the true method, that we may venture to hope success is near. Much progress has been made already. The general reader will be surprised to learn that gold quartz paying $8 to $10 per ton, in favorable localities, is worked at a large profit in California. The average of the silver veins in Nevada is only $35 to $70; in Arizona much higher. In Montana and Idaho the gold veins are said to average more than in California. The conclusions of the very clear and able circular from which we quote are given below. They illustrate and confirm the views already laid before the readers of *The World* in the letters of Sylvester Mowry, Esq., of Arizona.

While it is a great mistake to suppose all miners successful, or all miners rich, it is an indubitable fact that mining henceforth is to be one of the great legitimate branches of industry in the country, inferior to none, constantly growing, and a great help in paying the interest on our public debt:—

"However the business of mining may fluctuate or fail to prove remunerative in certain cases, it must always continue, as it has heretofore been, a leading pursuit, not only in this State, but upon the entire coast of the Pacific. It is even now, much as former earnings have declined, paying better average wages in several of its branches than any other occupation requiring so little skill and capital to carry it on. During the past year this business, though meeting with reverses in some localities and retarded in others, has been generally prosperous and progressive; and notwithstanding the returns for the year may fall somewhat short of public expectation, they will in the aggregate very nearly equal those of any former season, while the prospect for a rapid and steady increase hereafter is extremely flattering. The receipts of uncoined gold and silver in the city through public channels during the past year, amounted to nearly $49,000,000 as against $48,000,000 in 1864. In 1863, they were less than $44,000,000; in 1862, not quite $42,000,000; and in 1861, just about $40,000,000. During the last twelve months the area of our metalliferous territory has been considerably extended, while many mills and reduction works of large capacity have been put up in various parts of the country. The greater portion of these have not yet commenced operations or been running sufficiently long to tell with much effect upon the product of the year just closed. Another season they will increase in the annual produce materially. Besides this, the business of mining promises to be carried on hereafter with more system and economy, not to say honesty, than has hitherto characterized it as conducted in certain cases. The plan of working mines with a view to enhance or depress the prices of stocks, as might best serve the interests of those having control of them, is not likely to be practised to the same extent as formerly, it threatening to prove nearly as dangerous to those engaged in carrying it on as to their intended victims. That this business may speedily be purged of this and all other abuses is greatly to be hoped, since to it we must continue to look for those large and certain revenues which have thus far never failed us, as they are not likely to do, our mines being vast in extent and literally exhaustless, while the value and amount of their productions are less dependent on the seasons, the demands of a foreign market, and other incidental circumstances, than are our cereal crops, wines, wool, and other staple productions. Neither rain nor drouth seasons of plenty or dearth, of financial ease or stringency, can ever wholly cut off or seriously diminish the yield of our mines or lessen the value of their products. In this feature of stability, apart from the extent and prolific character of our mines, we have a fund of wealth upon which we can always rely, even should our grain crop prove short, our herds perish with famine, and all our other resources fail. But that this element may be made to yield its full measure of advantage, it must obviously be prosecuted with a more careful economy and less with a view to large and immediate than to certain and permanent results. Wherever it has been carried on in a legitimate manner, being conducted with the same discretion and care evinced in most other callings, it has generally proved a success; the failures mostly being attributable to lack of skill, extravagant expenditures, or some other sort of mismanagement."

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.

Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 18 6m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

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WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
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Motto of Lone Jack:—
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No. 23 North WATER Street and
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Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber 5 24 ly

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AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
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THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anaesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 15

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFER."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having seven three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 ly

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.

Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.

Handsome Damask Towels.

Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.

A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linen Huckaback by the yard.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.

8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.

Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.

Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.

Striped and Plaid Muslins.

Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.

Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.

White Brilliances, 28, 31¼, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.

White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.

Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

LARGE LINEN SALE
AT MILLIKEN'S,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1·12½@1·25.
New styles bleached Damasks from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¾ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—
BLANKETS—BLANKETS
BLANKETS CHEAP.
SPLENDID BLANKETS—From $5 per pair up.
10-4 Blankets, all wool, $5 50, worth $8.
11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.
12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.
Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.
White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns, at reduced prices.
Also a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.
Napkins and Doylies in great variety, cheap.
We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings. The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10 4 wide, for $1·50 per yard; cheaper than muslin.
Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2·50 a piece up.
We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.
Shirt Bosoms, from 20c. up.
Neat Styles Heavy Marseilles, for Ladies' and Children's wear, 80 cents per yard, worth $1·25. These goods are just in from New York auction.
27 inch Medicated All Linen Huck Towelling, 35 cents per yard—worth 50 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings. A new and beautiful assortment just opened.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction.
Brilliants all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.
Cambrics, dressed and undressed.
Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.
Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap.
Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.
Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.
Also, a full assortment of Skirts.
Plain Black Alpaca, 31c. up.
Calicoes, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.
English and French Chintzes and Percals beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure. Ladies' White Hose from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen hose.
Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.
We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown.
Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.
A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 2mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL
HAIR NETS.

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12 ly

---

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and durability to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 ly

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS.
PLAID SWISS.
CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
FRENCH ORGANDY.
VICTORIA LAWN.
WHITE DIMITY.
SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE BRILLIANTS.
PLAID MUSLINS.
AMERICAN CAMBRIC.
STRIPED SWISS.
NAINSOOK MUSLIN.
STRIPED NAINSOOK.
PLAID NAINSOOK.
WHITE PIQUE.
NAINSOOK CHECKS.
WHITE TARLETAN.
FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
LINEN LAWN.
TUCKED MUSLINS.
PUFFED MUSLINS.
MARSEILLES.
PINK TARLETAN.

At Extremely Low Rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 15 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

1866. SPRING. 1866.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will Open on Monday, Feb. 19,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES.
2 CASES 5-4 PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINE.
All the new colors, beautiful quality, only $1.
Also, a large line of
FINE DRESS GOODS.
Just landed.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
All the leading makes of
SHEETING, SHIRTING, AND PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.
Bought before the great advance, selling below the market price.
OUR MOTTO, [2 17 6t
"SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES."

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 10c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 ly No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 lyrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 ly 706 CHESNUT STREET

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS.
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh Street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 3

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.—Last evening, at the Academy of Music, Professor R. E. Rodgers, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered his second lecture for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Professor Rodgers briefly stated the actions of the various forces of nature, as explained in the report of the first lecture. He declared that in all combinations and transmutations of force and matter into new compounds nothing existing was destroyed, the materials simply being turned into new channels. To illustrate his statements, Professor Rodgers exhibited a series of experiments of unparalleled brilliancy.

A little rubber balloon, inflated with oxygen and carbon, was suspended, and by the application of heat the gases were made to unite, causing a great expansion, so that the balloon was rent, a vacuum made, into which the air rushed with a loud report, and a little drop of water the fruit of the union. By this was explained the theory of thunder; the lightning or electric flash passing through the atmosphere caused a vacuum into which rushed the air with the loud report. To the ladies were revealed the secrets of the rich Magenta, Solferino, and Royal Purple dyes that enrich their woollens and silks, and the dark coal oil was made to give its color to the bank of wool in a chemical union that defied separation.

Electro-magnetism revealed much to delight. Bars of iron and huge magnets were acted on by the electric current, and clenched to their embrace nails and spikes innumerable, inseparable until the wire connection was severed.

The idea of the telegraph was strikingly portrayed, elucidating how the chemical action of the acid and zinc, producing an electrical action, was diverted into motion by passing around a bar of soft iron rolled with wire, so that the bar was made to strike upon a prepared surface. The like motion was applied to a car which ran upon its circular railway at a speed directly controllable at pleasure. Other experiments followed of like interest and novelty.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE.—The military order of the Loyal League will celebrate Washington's Birthday at the Academy by a public meeting. The purposes of the organization are thus set forth:—

Article 3. The object of this order shall be to perpetuate the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the republic; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in arms; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as members of this order, and to extend all possible relief to their widows and children; to foster the cultivation of military and naval science; to protect everywhere the rights and liberties of American citizenship; and to maintain always national honor, union, and independence.

Article 4. Section 5. The fundamental principles of this order being recognized as the only test of loyal citizenship, the discussion of sectarian or partisan topics within the precincts of a commandery is forbidden.

In the order there are three classes:—First, officers and honorably discharged soldiers of the army and navy; second, the sons of such members, or of officers who were honorably discharged; and third, such civilians as were of eminent service to the Government during the war in connection with the army and navy. Of these latter there cannot, we believe, be more than one to each eight members of the first class; and as honorary members they are not to be assessed for either initiation fees or annual subscription.

THE BOARD OF SURVEY.—A meeting of the Board of Survey was held yesterday morning, Strickland Kneass, Esq., in the chair.

A petition, asking that Forty-second street, north of Market, may be reduced in width from eighty to sixty feet, was referred to Messrs. Smedley, Miller, Albertson, Shedaker, and Roberts, to examine and report.

Petition for a sewer on Broad street, Allegheny avenue and Rising Sun lane, was read. Mr. Smedley presented the following, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Board deem it inexpedient to build the proposed sewer at the present time, because of the high price of material and the great amount required to construct it, as it will absorb funds needed to build other sewers of greater importance already recommended in localities where the public health and convenience demand immediate action.

Petitions for sewers on Levant street, from Pear street southward, and on Eighteenth street, from Master to Seybert, were read, and the sewers authorized to be constructed at the expense of the petitioners. A petition for a three-feet brick sewer from the east curb-line of Fifth street along Hackley to Fourth, and along Fourth to Norris, was read, and the sewer authorized to be constructed at the expense of the city. Adjourned.

RECEPTION OF THE HIBERNIA.—An adjourned meeting of the representatives of fire companies intending to participate in the reception of the Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company, on the afternoon of the 22d inst., was held last evening at the Perseverance Hose house, Race street above Third; the President, Colonel Peter Fritz, occupied the chair. The committee on reception reported that the line of procession would move at precisely two o'clock, over the following route:—Countermarch down Broad to Reed street, up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Green, down Green to Second, down Second to Race, up Race to Fourth, down Fourth to Arch, up Arch to Tenth, down Tenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Spruce, and there dismiss.

ANOTHER FRESHET.—The freshet in the Schuylkill about a week ago did not remove all the ice, and that which was caught above the dams by the recent cold weather was held fast by the new ice which formed. The rain of Sunday and yesterday caused another freshet in the river yesterday, and last night the water and ice came tumbling over the dam in larger quantities than at the time of the first one. The owners of the mills at Manayunk commenced early yesterday to remove all the perishable goods from the basement stories of their buildings to prevent loss. The tide in the Schuylkill last evening was very high, and many of the wharves on both sides of the Schuylkill below the dam were overflowed. No great damage from the ice is apprehended.

NEW FACTORIES TO BE BUILT.—A permit has been taken out for the erection of a factory at the southeast corner of Tenth street and Columbia avenue, which is to be 40 by 100 feet, and four-stories high; also for one to go up at Canal and Third streets, 69 by 75 feet, three-stories high. Messrs. Eldridge & Buckley are about erecting a factory on New Market street, above Laurel, which is to be 55 by 170 feet. The glue factory to be erected at Allegheny avenue and Richmond street will be a most extensive one. Several buildings are to be put up, one of which will be 20 by 100 feet, and three stories in height. Thus far the number of permits taken out considerably exceeds that of the corresponding period of 1865.

MEETING OF THE SOCIAL UNION.—A public meeting of the Social Union, which has been formed for the improvement of the social and religious condition of the young men of the city, was held last evening at the Episcopal Church of the Nativity. The meeting was well attended, and the exercises were of a very interesting character, including the reading of essays and a debate upon the following question:—"Can the Christian Churches exert their whole power for good over the masses of young men in populous cities without recourse to voluntary auxiliary organizations, which shall provide the means for their intellectual and social, as well as for their spiritual improvement?"

THE UNION DELEGATE ELECTION.—The election of delegates of the Union party to a convention will take place this evening. The delegates elected will meet to-morrow morning to elect delegates to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon. The Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday:—Number in the house at 12 o'clock noon, 3565; same time last year, 3015; increase, 550. Admitted within the last two weeks, 193; births, 15; deaths, 31; discharged, 117; eloped, 29; indentured, 3; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 86; meals, 206.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Conner, who was run over and killed on Saturday evening last, at Twenty-third and Wood streets, by a car on the Hestonville railway. The jury rendered a verdict that Conner was run over and killed by the car, without expressing an opinion as to whether it was accidental.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.........................Director

A BRIEF SEASON OF
GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA
COMPANY.
LIMITED TO TEN NIGHTS.
Commencing
MONDAY, February 26, 1866.

The Company at present embraces:—

M'lle ELVIRA NADDI, Madame JOHANNA ROTTER, Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN, M'lle SOPHIE DZIUBA, M'lle MARI PICONAZZI, Madame FREDERIKA HAUPTMAN, FRANZ HIMMER, JOHANN ARMAND, THEODORE HABELMANN, ANTON VIEBECK, JOSEPH HERMANNS, JOSEPH WEINLICH, HEINRICH STEINECKE, OTTO LEHMAN.

The repertoire selected presents:—

WILLIAM TELL, Rossini; MIREILLE, Gounod; FRA DIAVOLO, Auber; HUGUENOTS, Meyerbeer; FAUST, Gounod; ROBERT, Meyerbeer.
MARTHA, and "ROBIN ADAIR" act of LA DAME BLANCHE, same night.
DON GIOVANNI and MAGIC FLUTE, Mozart.

The Operas are mounted and costumed with the MAGNIFICENT DRESSES, JEWELS, TROPHIES, and PARAPHERNALIA of the CELEBRATED ESMERALDA WARDROBE.

The following significant brief quotations sum most conclusively the claims of the coming season:—

The Washington "Chronicle":—"And so closes what we may justly chronicle as the most brilliant and satisfactory season which has yet taken place in Washington."

The Baltimore "Sunday Telegram":—"With the performance of last night closed the season, and the Director may well take pride in the result. Certainly a season in many respects the most pleasing and satisfactory which we have enjoyed for years. Its only defect was its brevity."

The Philadelphia "Mercury":—"We heard the company but just now in Baltimore, and they are certainly singing much better than at any former season of German Opera."

The Director has the gratification to announce that the

SEASON SALE

Commenced YESTERDAY MORNING in a most auspicious and flattering manner. By far the greatest number of Season Seats have been secured which have yet been sold in a single day.

THE SEASON SALE CONTINUES AT TRUMPLER'S.

SCALE OF PRICES.
SECURED SEAT FOR TEN NIGHTS,
TEN DOLLARS.
SECURED SEAT FOR FIVE NIGHTS, alternating with either First or Second Opera, SIX DOLLARS.

It will be observed that the prices selected are THE LOWEST AT WHICH THE GRAND OPERA HAS BEEN PRESENTED at any time since the altered condition of the currency.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

THE GRAND ORATORIO OF
ELIJAH
Will be repeated at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, February 23, 1866.

In consequence of the pre-engagement of Mr. Rudolphsen, the Popular Basso of St. Augustine's Church, Mr. Jean Louis has been engaged—Mr. Simpson, Miss McCaffrey, and Miss Alexander will take the other parts as sung by them at the Musical Fund Hall, and the entire Germania Orchestra. The whole under the direction of Carl Sentz.

Tickets for the Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, with secured seats, $1·00. Family Circle and Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

Colored persons to the Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

The Oratorio will commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Box sheet now open at C. W. A. Trumpler's and at the Academy. 2 19 5t

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA—LUCRETIA BORGIA will be repeated at CONCERT HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20.

Season tickets, for the remainder of the season, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to each opera, $10. Single tickets, $1·50. To be had from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Tuesday, 20th instant, at Mr Perelli's Rooms, No. 1228 Chesnut street. 2 19 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIFTH WEEK OF THE
Unprecedentedly triumphant engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
CLARKE as...........................Major De Boots
in the great Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
NEWMAN NOGGS,
NEWMAN NOGGS,
NEWMAN NOGGS,
in the beautiful Drama, from Dickens, of
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.

Will be produced in a few days a new American Play, in five acts, with new scenery by Witham, entitled THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF "SAM."
SECOND NIGHT OF THE GREAT CHARACTER ACTOR
MR. CHANFRAU,
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. S. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
DE WALDEN'S FIVE ACT COMEDY OF "SAM."

Sam...........................Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura...........................OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger...........................C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett...........................DE WALDEN
General Rosyln...........................Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley...........................Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rosyn...........................Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley...........................Mrs. T. A. Creese

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.

LAST WEEK OF THE
EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
LAST WEEK OF WILLIAM F. WALLETT.
REAPPEARANCE OF MASTER BARRY.
WONDERFUL SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
BRILLIANT STUD OF HORSES, PONIES, MULES, ETC.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, S. W. CORNER of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

FIFTH WEEK. FIFTH WEEK.

At the urgent request of many citizens, the
PEAK FAMILY
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS BELL RINGERS
SWISS BELL RINGERS
have consented to remain one week longer.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Two Grand Matinees
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Cards of admission, 35 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. No half price to reserved seats.

Tickets for sale at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store and at the Hall.

Seats can be secured three days in advance.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8. Afternoon, doors open at 2. To commence at 3.

Children admitted to the Matinee for 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.

Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

BEECHER NOTICE.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY
FOR
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT LECTURE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.

A limited number of CHOICE RESERVED SEATS. BOOKSTAND, CONTINENTAL HOTEL 2 20 2t*

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,

Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the

COSTUMERY,

Of twenty-five years' establishment,

No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.

Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.

W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

THIS EVENING,
THE GORGEOUS FAIRY LEGEND,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
produced after
FOUR MONTHS' PREPARATION,
AT AN EXPENSE OF
$3000.
IN THE
THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE,
the strength of the Company will appear.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 21.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 24,
NINETY-THIRD GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
First day performance of
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.

Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.

Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·15.

Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
Washington's Birth Day, Washington's Birth Day,
THE GLORIOUS BIRTH DAY
OF THE
IMMORTAL WASHINGTON
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
Immortal Washington Immortal Washington
WILL BE DULY CELEBRATED
By this Theatre, by
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
A GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
Thursday Afternoon, February 22,
when will be presented
THE GORGEOUS
SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND
Entitled
THE ICE WITCH,
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
The Ice Witch. The Ice Witch.
THE FIRST DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.

Admission 30 cents, to all parts of the house. Children 25 cents. Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·30. 2 19 2t

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.

1 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY GULF States, No. 188 JULIA Street, New Orleans, La., February 10, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, February 24, 1866, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES for the use of the United States Army, viz.:—

POTATOES of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels, head-lined.

ONIONS of the best quality, and in such quantities as may be required during the months of March and April, in good ordinary, well-coopered barrels, head-lined.

Separate proposals in duplicate must be made for each article, and bidders may propose for one or both.

The bids must state the price per pound at which it is proposed to furnish the article.

The cost of the packages to be included in the price of the article, each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, and delivered at such times as the Government may require, at the Commissary Depot, Orleans Press, corner of Hunter and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La.

The Potatoes and Onions will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and the weight verified by the Government scales at the Subsistence Depot.

No bids will be considered without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful performance of the contract if awarded.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Payments to be made in certificates of indebtedness at the end of the month.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Proposals for Potatoes and Onions."

A. BECKWITH,
2 19 5t Brevet Brigadier-General and Spt. C. S.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, February 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with ONE THOUSAND (1000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this depot as Nos. 1 and 2 (500 barrels of each grade), and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground and of a superior quality.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" street, indorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. L. BRIDGES,
2 19 6t Brevet Major C. S. V.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL with the following packing boxes, as may be required:—

500 W. boxes,
300 bootee boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal, and specifications as to size, kind, etc, can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Boxes," stating the particular kind bid for.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 4t Philadelphia Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES,
No. 188 JULIA Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

30 000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP,

to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH,
2 13 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup'r C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.
No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C S U. S A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La."

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·00 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.................................$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.................................3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.................................2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).................................2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket.................................2·25
2d Class Ticket.................................1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.................................$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express.................................2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M., 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train, Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·17 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

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Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00 and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·35, 3·49, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·29 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M. Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M. Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·22 and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays, Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train No 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "
ARRIVE		
Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9·30 "
Erie Express	"	11·20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 5½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1866.

THE VETO.

SINCE the ever-memorable days of April last, there has no news reached our city that has occasioned so profound a sensation as the intelligence published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, that the President of the United States had seen fit to exercise his Constitutional prerogative, and return without his signature the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill." The news of this action of Mr. JOHNSON, coupled with a revocation of the order suppressing the Richmond *Examiner*, has naturally caused the intensest excitement in political circles, which has spread itself far beyond the official rings which usually take interest in Congressional proceedings. Although rumors have been afloat for over a week that that was the intention of the Executive, yet, as they came principally through Democratic channels, the Union party doubted that they were the authorized utterances of the President. Mr. JOHNSON has signified his opposition to the bill in every form. A more emphatic veto has never been sent to the National Congress. The arguments advanced by him are of the greatest magnitude. The causes which led to the adoption of the bill are of equally vital importance. When, therefore, the great branches of our Government enter into a conflict of opinion in regard to an important public measure, it ill becomes the journalists of our land to decide on the merits of the case without careful deliberation. It is, therefore, not our intention in the present article to advocate or oppose the measure, but merely to condense the reasons given by his Excellency in his message, which, however the reader may differ in regard to its soundness of sentiment, all must admit to be a powerfully written State paper.

Let us give in a few words the arguments of Mr. JOHNSON, without urging any of the replies which could be made by the advocates of the bill. Let us, in fact, filter the document and give the gist of the whole in half-a-dozen paragraphs.

He is opposed to it because it is unnecessary, as the Bureau created by the act of March, 1865, has not yet ceased to exist.

It creates a military jurisdiction over a large portion of the United States, and gives authority to step between the freedman and his employer and regulate his contract, when it is possible that the agent is ignorant of the necessities or justice of the case.

It makes it proper for a citizen to be arrested for injuring a black, to be tried before a court-martial, convicted, and sentenced, thus violating that provision of the Constitution which prescribes that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

It entrusts to the President too much power for any one man to exercise in a republic, and enables him to wield immense patronage for sinister and improper political purposes.

It provides for giving homesteads to blacks, and educating them, when Congress has never furnished a precedent for any such action, even in the case of orphans of soldiers.

It would make the support of a vast number of indigent people by the United States a permanent department of the Government.

It would make military rule in the Southern States a permanent policy of the United States.

It would create dissatisfaction in the Southern States, and tend to cause rebellion on the part of the whites.

It seizes on property without due process of law.

It is unjust to the States most affected, because it was passed when they were not represented, and hence is an imposition on them by legislation in which they were allowed to take no part.

And lastly, it is unnecessary, because, "with the Federal courts restored and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation." Such is a condensed statement of the arguments advanced by Mr. JOHNSON.

We have carefully compiled the opinions of each of the leading journals of our own and our sister cities, which we append as a fair exposition of the different lights in which the action is viewed by the various parties.

The *Inquirer* says:—

"The President expresses his regret at being compelled to dissent from the views of Congress as it regards the features of the bill, and deems it inconsistent with the public welfare to give the measure his approval. He considers that the power which is conferred upon the Executive by the enactment 'is such as, in times of peace, certainly, ought never to be intrusted to any one man.'

"Again in a hasty glance over the message, at an hour too late to do it justice, we conclude that the President considers the bill as too expensive, that its legislation is not required, and, finally, that it is unconstitutional. He argues the question, and subjects several sections to close analysis, and thinks the bill when examined in detail, open to weighty objections."

The *Press*, in a letter from "Occasional" (Colonel J. W. FORNEY), comes out strongly in favor of the bill. He says:—

"We now realize the abundant authority of the Democratic newspapers for asserting that the President was opposed to this important measure—a very singular circumstance when contrasted with the fact that the staunchest, most self-sacrificing, and most influential patriots in the land remained in almost total ignorance of his intention nearly up to the moment when his veto was received.

"I write at too late an hour to specify the points that are suggested in opposition to his message; one will suffice. The allegation that eleven States of this Union are unrepresented in Congress, and that their absence when this bill was passed is one of the evidences of its injustice and unconstitutionality, and that their presence is essential to give legality and force to legislation, if it proves anything, proves that all the important legislation of the past four years, intended to save and to rescue the Republic, and to put down the Rebellion, was illegal or unconstitutional. The patriotic people of the United States must now look to their Congress. Fortunately for the future, these two great Houses stand in solid and in stern array around the rescued liberties of the Union; but if they are expected to complete the great mission entrusted to them they must be sustained and strengthened by the people. The President has taken his appeal to the people; now let Congress go with him to their great constituency."

The *Age* commends the action, and utters a semi-exultant shout, as follows:—

"Yesterday afternoon the intelligence reached us that the President had vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill. This announcement occasioned profound sensation in our city, as it will naturally do throughout the country. As the veto message contains a distinct and emphatic enunciation of the President's policy upon the subject of reconstruction, it will be read with intense interest by the American people. That it will exercise a powerful influence in the future shaping of parties, there is not the slightest doubt; *and unless we are greatly deceived, it will receive the unqualified sanction of those who look with earnest longing for that peaceful restoration which will open to the Union a new path of glory and prosperity.*"

The *Ledger* omits all mention, editorially, of the fact of the veto.

The New York *Daily News* (Copperhead and 4—11—44), commends the veto warmly. It says:—

"No act of the President has gratified us so much. None has given us so much confidence in his patriotism and integrity. None has inclined us to trust so hopefully to his wisdom and his statesmanship to guide the country safely through the dangers with which the madness of the Radicals still surrounds it. At one bound he has risen to the height of his great opportunity, and demonstrated his devotion to the Constitution, and to those great principles of Government which he enunciated so distinctly in his Annual Message, and which he so strikingly reiterated in his interview with the Virginia delegation, but a few days ago.

"He does not return the bill on account of any trifling objections to its details, but because it is essentially unconstitutional, unnecessary, impolitic, dangerous to the liberties of the people, ruinous to the freedmen, and unjust to the people of the South.

"No part of the message deserves or will attract more attention than that in which the President declares that the Rebellion being at an end and the Southern States having done all that they could to re-establish their relations to the United States, have been already fully restored, and that consequently he feels it to be his duty to recommend to Congress '*in the interests of peace, and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share of public legislation.*'"

The *World*, the leading organ of the Democratic party, says:—

"President JOHNSON has nobly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage, by the veto he sent to the Senate, yesterday, of the bill for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The Veto Message is a document of such grave consequence that it will be attentively read by all who take an interest in public affairs. We will not impair the cogency of its arguments by any attempt at abridgment. It is due alike to the President and the subject that his reasoning should be carefully weighed in the language in which he has seen fit to present it.

"Interpreting it as it has always heretofore been understood, he has shown that firm confidence in his own judgment which marks a mind of more than ordinary strength, and a staunch honesty of purpose which no clamor of an organized multitude can shake. The greatest act of General JACKSON's life was a veto; and President JOHNSON has shown an honest intrepidity that is truly Jacksonian, and will be equally sustained by the people, when they come to understand the true merits of the question.

"Neither JEFFERSON nor JACKSON, our two great Democratic Presidents, ever asserted with such fearless liberty and ringing emphasis the fundamental principles of civil liberty as President JOHNSON has done in this message; for no occasion arose under their administrations calling for such vigorous defense of all that freemen hold dear. It is truly reviving, after what the country has gone through for the last five years, to see the habeas corpus, trial by jury, and other invaluable rights so boldly asserted by the President of the United States. Some fanatic of the THAD. STEVENS stripe said in the first year of the war that the Constitution must be rolled up and laid away till after its close. President JOHNSON has taken it down and unrolled it; and what is more, he has the good faith to acknowledge that it means what it says."

The *Times* (Conservative Union) says:—

"The country will not be taken by surprise in reading the announcement of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the Executive and the majority in Congress on the primary object of the bill.

"The whole tone of the Message, however, shows that the Executive authority will not be interposed to prevent the enactment of any measure which, without overthrowing the existing civil jurisdiction of the courts, shall insure to the emancipated class at the South complete and effective protection in their newly acquired rights.

"In no essential point is the President at variance either with the majority in Congress or with the country—so far as the claims of the freedmen are concerned. He seeks to reach the end aimed at in the vetoed bill by other, and—what he deems—less radical agencies. It will, therefore, be for Congress and the country to weigh carefully the objections offered; and at least to respect, if they cannot assent, to the reasons on which the Executive veto is based."

The *Herald* says:—

"The Freedmen's Bureau bill has, at the hands of President JOHNSON, met with the fate which it deserved. He has, with its objections, sent it back to the Senate—the body in which it originated—he has given it the veto, and a very broad, strong, comprehensive and emphatic veto it is. He is opposed to the bill, root and branch. He objects to it on constitutional grounds, and on grounds of expediency.

"The bill may be passed over the veto; but in any event the issue is at length made between the Administration and the radical faction of Congress—between President JOHNSON and THADDEUS STEVENS—and there is no other alternative. The trap which it was hoped would catch the President has failed. He takes his position regardless of the apparent odds against him. It will now be the game of the radicals 'to do without him,' and to weaken him in every possible way. To this end we are not surprised to hear that they are industriously intriguing to win over General GRANT from the Administration. We guess, however, that General GRANT will be able to take care of himself. The issue is now upon this Freedmen's Bureau bill. If it is lost the battle is ended at once; but if the bill is passed over the veto, the fight is just begun. As between President JOHNSON and THADDEUS STEVENS, we cannot doubt the final victory, whatever may be the course of the present Congress, for the country is with the Administration."

The *Tribune* says, with that frank honesty which has ever characterized its policy:—

"We call President JOHNSON as our first witness—though there are many others—to the fact that the whites of the South too generally regard the blacks with contempt and aversion. We think the President goes too far when he asserts that the whites would rise again in insurrection, and exterminate the blacks, if the latter were admitted to equal rights with the former; but that an antipathy very generally exists is beyond dispute. Only make the negro know and keep his place'—under the heel of a master—and the Southrons like him as a man likes his dog, or a wolf his mutton; but let the black seem to say, 'I am a man, and I claim all the rights of a man,' and he becomes 'impudent,' 'insolent,' 'presumptuous;' and every white of the duelling, deep-drinking, gambling class, feels obliged to 'take him down.' If servile and cringing, he is tolerated as a useful instrument; but he is allowed none of the rights of humanity.

"The Freedmen's Bureau is the nation's right arm, gently but firmly outstretched to keep the peace between these warring classes. Its principal objects are three:—1. To save the blacks from famine, abuse, and massacre. 2. To set them at work. 3. To see that they are kindly treated and fairly paid for their labor. It is a gigantic enterprise, and has achieved a marvellous success. Hundreds of thousands are now industrious and comfortable laborers, with roofs over their heads and food in their cabins, who would have been prowling, thieving, hunted, famishing vagabonds in the absence of the Bureau. It has patiently and generally disabused the blacks of the notion that they are to share their masters' lands and goods; it has planted schools, inculcated obedience and diligence, and been foremost in all the good that has lately befallen the South. If three million bales of cotton are made this year—and we judge that there will be—the Freedmen's Bureau will have given us at least one-third of it, worth not less than $100,000,000 in gold.

"Yet the President has vetoed the bill providing for the continuance and greater efficiency of this Bureau. We deeply regret this; and we think he will live to regret it even more keenly. For this veto will be understood by all that is brutal and ruffianly at the South as giving license to any abuse and oppression of the blacks that white malignity and rancorous hate can devise. It will be understood as a proclamation of license to the meaner whites to wreak their malice or their lust upon the hapless and betrayed blacks. There are thousands of innocent persons now living whom this veto consigns to a painful death before the close of the current year.

"Of course, the Freedmen's Bureau *is* anomalous. There is no dispute as to that. Nay, more; it indicates a blind, roundabout way of doing partial justice, when complete justice was (with the President's consent) easier and safer. Three lines in the Federal Constitution abolishing and inhibiting all laws and ordinances that bestow or withhold privileges because of color would be worth several Freedmen's Bureaus. Justice—equal rights—the recognition of his manhood—these are the negro's wants—not coddling and petting. Say, if you will, that he must read before he can vote; but then don't let white villains burn his poor school-house. Say, if you will, that he must have property before he can vote; but be very careful that the law secures to him all he earns, and gives him every needed facility for maintaining his rights. If you deny him the right of suffrage because of his ignorance, look well to it that you do nothing calculated to perpetuate that ignorance, and that you incite him to learn by proffering him enfranchisement as the reward of his diligence and acquirements. In short, make your laws rigidly just, *then* abolish your soup-houses. But until then——

"Mr. JOHNSON has made a grave mistake. He has relieved those who elected him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereafter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon or indignities suffered by the Southern blacks will be charged to the President, who has left them naked to their enemies. Time will show that he has thereby precluded a true and speedy restoration of the South, and inflicted more lasting misery on her whites than on her blacks."

GRAND TRIAL

OF

SEWING MACHINES,

AT

Island Park, near Albany, N. Y.,

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

The Willcox & Gibbs Machine

TRIUMPHANT!

THE TRIAL.

At the Great Union Fair held at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, September 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1865, two premiums were offered on Sewing Machines, one for the *Best Sewing Machine*, and the other for the *Second Best*—competition being open to the State.

On the first day of the Fair, the Troy Agent of the Florence Sewing Machine Company, having, jointly with the Albany Agent of the same Machine, entered it for competition, published in the Troy *Daily Times* a challenge to agents of other Sewing Machines to meet them at said Fair and compete with them for the premium.

The challenge was accepted by the Troy and Albany Agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. And no other kind of Sewing Machine being in competition, it was left for these two Machines (one representing the old double-thread, "lock" or "shuttle stitch" *class*, and the other the new, single-thread, "twisted loop stitch" *class*), by this single-handed contest, to decide the relative merits of these two *classes* of Sewing Machines.

The competitors being allowed to choose the Judges, each party selected one, and these two selected a third—all of them *practical machinists*, and two of them *sewing machine experts*; who, being approved by the officers of the Fair, were appointed Judges, as will be seen by the Official Certificate below.

Before entering upon the trial, the following programme for conducting it was mutually agreed upon between the contestants, and adopted by the judges:—Each party was to prepare and submit to the judges a *list* of the several *points of merit* on account of which *superiority* was claimed. These *points* were to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done then and there, upon each of the machines; and then decided in favor of the machine which was adjudged to excel on that "point."

It was also agreed that each party should be at liberty to expose *defects* in the competing machine, and have the right to call for *tests* to prove the same.

Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the conclusion of the trial, should be found to have the greatest number of those "points" decided in its favor, should be declared the "BEST SEWING MACHINE," and awarded the "FIRST PREMIUM."

The Agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine were assisted by Mr. Battey, one of the Company's General Agents, as Manager at the trial; and the Agents of the Florence Machine by Mr. Tucker, one of the best Sewing Machine experts in the country, in the same capacity. Mr. Tucker was formerly connected with the Florence Manufactory, as an *Adjuster* of the machines, and was probably as competent to represent their machine efficiently, both in working it, and in advocating its claims, as any person connected with that establishment. The result of the trial was that WILLCOX & GIBBS won the victory and the prize by the extraordinary superiority of *thirty-five* points, decided in its favor, against *two* points in favor of the Florence.

Full notes were taken of the trial, including the practical tests made, the discussion elicited, and the facts developed. A few of the most important of these notes will be found interspersed in the two "Lists of Points,"—each Note immediately following the Point to which it relates—with the *Decision* of the Judges in *italics* between the Point and the Note.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

To the Officers of the Union Fair:—We, the undersigned, appointed a Special Committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing Machines entered for Premiums, would respectfully report:—That two Machines were entered—the Willcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines.

In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to render to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar *points* on which they based their claim of *superiority*, and in testing the machines each *point* was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Each Agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, *thirty-five* distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which were sustained. Whereas for the Florence Machine, but *ten* were presented, *two* of which were sustained.

After a thorough and impartial trial, your Committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of *points* presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantage of a "reversible feed," and using the least thread, we award the *Second Premium*.

September 22, 1865.

SYDNEY D. TUCKER,
L. C. CHAMPNEY, } Judges.
JOSEPH WHEELOCK,

List of Points in which Superiority was Claimed for the Florence Machine.

1. A reversible feed. *This claim was sustained.*

NOTE.—The capacity of reversing the feed was decided to be an advantage, but not to the extent claimed; the alleged advantage in fastening off a seam being considered by the Judges invalid, as against the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, which fastens off its own seam quite as effectually and more neatly, without any extra labor, or any care, and without any special device for that purpose.

2. It makes four different stitches. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—After a very thorough trial on this point, it was decided that neither of these four stitches is as good, for general purposes, as the "twisted loop stitch" of the Willcox and Gibbs. It was urged, in support of this claim, that the extra stitches are useful in certain kinds of work, where greater elasticity is required. But it was the opinion of the judges that the advantage thus gained was not sufficient to compensate for the resulting complication of the machine; while it was *proved*, by positive tests, that the "Willcox and Gibbs stitch"—which is always more elastic than the "lock stick"—may be made more elastic than *either* of their stitches, by simply shortening it, more or less, according to the *degree* of elasticity required.

3. It works from thick to thin fabrics, or over an uneven surface, without missing stitches, and without change of tension, needle, or stitch. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—The trial test upon this claim was short, but decisive. The Willcox & Gibbs Agent took a piece of fine heavy linen, and folded it double, with a small roll of the same material, of twelve thicknesses, placed between the two folds; and sewed across the whole, at right angles with the ridge formed by the roll, thus passing from two, over fourteen thicknesses of the goods, repeating it several times, and then handed it to the Florence Agent, who, on the second attempt, succeeded in sewing across the same. Again, the Willcox & Gibbs Agent folded the piece so as to double the ridge over lengthwise upon itself, and without any difficulty sewed from the four thicknesses over the twenty-eight, and back again; but the Florence Agent, on again attempting to "follow copy," broke his needle the moment it struck the ridge, and abandoned any further effort to sustain this claim.

4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle machines. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim gave rise to a protracted and severely contested trial, the result of which was, an unanimous decision of the judges that the "advantage" is *not* on the side of a "double thread," but on that of a "single thread" as used by the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than any other machine, being used for shirt and collar making both in Albany and Troy; also for tailors' work. It will hem (narrow and wide), tuck, fell, bind, stitch, quilt, gather, and sew on (or "puff"), and will do anything that can be done on any other machine, except embroidery; it can also do ornamental stitching. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—In the trial upon this claim, it was shown, to the satisfaction of the judges, that the Willcox and Gibbs machine will do quite as great "a range and variety of work" as the Florence; while the *quality* of the work done upon the former was pronounced decidedly *superior* to that of the work done on the latter.

During this test one of the judges called attention to the fact that the stitching of the Florence machine was much soiled with oil—a defect which he had noticed, he said, in all the work done on that machine thus far during the trial. This being regarded by the judges as a serious defect, especially in all kinds of work upon *white* goods, considerable time was spent in the effort to ascertain the cause. The investigation resulted in a conclusion that the defect was owing to a cause inherent in the machine itself.

6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alike on both sides. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—There being no other double-thread machine in competition, this claim was improperly made—since there could be no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs machine in the *self-adjusting* character of a tension which the Willcox and Gibbs neither had nor required. It was therefore decided that whether their under-tension be self-adjusting or not, their claim of *superiority* on this point was not sustained. Moreover, it did not appear from the tests made that said tension is reliably uniform, but that it requires attention; and hence the stitch is not uniformly alike on both sides, but more or less variable; being generally the fairest on the upper side.

7. The stitches will not rip if one is broken or worn off; yet it can be taken out, in case a mistake is made in placing the fabric. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—A variety of tests were made on this point, each terminating in the same result, and proving conclusively that the Florence seam *will* "rip if a stitch is broken"—and much more easily than than the Willcox & Gibbs; and that it is *not* so easily "taken out" when desired.

8. It uses less thread than other machines. *Claim sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was not tested, the Agent of the Willcox & Gibbs machine *conceding* it. At the same time he remarked that the peculiar wording of this claim was all that saved it; for if it had been claimed that the Florence *consumed* less thread than the Willcox & Gibbs, instead of "*used*" less, they could not have sustained the claim,—it being a fact, as he claimed, that while the Florence *uses* less thread in the seam, it *wastes* still *more* at the *ends* of the seam.

9. The manner in which the threads are drawn when making the stitch; no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—The decision of the judges on this claim was, that the Florence has no advantage over the Willcox and Gibbs in either of the points named.

10. The Florence is as easily managed as any machine in the world. *Claim of superiority not sustained.*

NOTE.—The absurdity of this claim had been already so thoroughly manifested, that no test was offered or required.

List of Points on which Superiority was Claimed for the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

1. It is the simplest. *Claim sustained.*

2. It is the least liable to get out of order. *Sustained.*

3. It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate—which is not the case with the Florence. *Sustained.*

4. It is the cheapest. *Sustained.*

5. It runs the stillest. *Sustained.*

6. It runs the easiest. *Sustained.*

7. It runs the fastest. *Sustained.*

8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. *Claim sustained.*

NOTE.—The Florence machine has no such device.

9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. *Sustained.*

10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. *Sustained.*

11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—It is a fact worthy of remark, that during the entire trial—which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Willcox & Gibbs machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful; while neither of these statements can be truly made in favor of the Florence.

12. Its needle is the *shortest*. *Sustained.*

13. The needle is also *straight*, and less liable to be broken than one *curved* like the Florence. *Sustained.*

14. It is *bevelled*, and therefore *stronger* than one with a small shank, like the Florence. *Sustained.*

15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it *self-adjusting*, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was fully conceded by the Florence Agents, so far as relates to the capacity of the Willcox and Gibbs machine. But they claiming that the Florence machine has the self-adjusting capacity of the needle, also, and a test being called for, a needle was set in the Florence machine, without the usual adjustment of its point after setting it; and on attempting to sew with it, the needle was broken at the first stitch. Another needle was then set, with a similar result.

16. It uses but *one thread*, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence. *Sustained.*

17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it necessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. *Sustained.*

18. *It makes the "Willcox & Gibbs," or "twisted loop-stitch"*—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other—which, for general purposes, is superior to either made by the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test-work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in *every* test in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was also very severely tested in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful. *Sustained.*

22. The seam is always *self-fastened*, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. *Sustained.*

23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. *Sustained.*

24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection. *Sustained.*

25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. *Sustained.*

26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. *Sustained.*

27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence can not do. *Sustained.*

28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not. *Sustained.*

29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle-arm, as in the Florence—one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alternations of temperature. *Sustained.*

30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. *Sustained.*

31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linens or other hard goods. *Sustained.*

32. It has the best hemmers. *Sustained.*

33. It has the best feller. *Sustained.*

34. It has the best braider. *Sustained.*

35. It has the best belt. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The advantages claimed for the Willcox and Gibbs belt consist in its non-liability to get out of order, and the facility with which it can be shortened when necessary. It was shown that the flat belt is very liable, on a sewing machine, by the unequal stretching of its two edges, to get out of adjustment, so as to run to one side of the pulley, causing the machine to run heavily; a difficulty to which the round belt is never liable, since, as it runs in a groove, it is impossible for it to get out of place.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.—The Agents of the Willcox and Gibbs Machine here stated that they have also a Quilter, a Corder, and a Tucker, each of them, as they claim, superior to any others; but these attachments not being present, they could, of course, make no claims on account of them.

In regard to the decision of the Judges upon the several points, it may, in general terms, be remarked that, during the entire trial, there was scarcely an instance of difference of opinion—as, indeed, it was hardly possible there could be; for the plan adopted was itself a surety both of unanimity and a just decision: the latter being, in such a plan, neither more nor less than the practical solution of a mathematical problem.

For, by dividing up the respective merits of each machine into its simplest elements or "points," and subjecting each point separately to the test of practical work done on each machine in presence of the judges, their decision upon each point is reduced to the simple act of recording the facts developed.

For instance: each contestant claims the most elastic stitch. Then each is required to sew a seam, side by side, on the *bias* of a piece of elastic goods; and the judge takes the piece, and stretches it lengthwise of the seams, till one seam breaks; he still continues the stretching, but the other seam refuses to break at all. However disappointed his expectations, that judge will hardly enter on the record that the *broken* seam is the most elastic.

Again, each party claims that his stitch is the least liable to rip by the ordinary strain upon the seam of a garment in use. The test requires a row of parallel stitching to be made by each machine, lengthwise, across a narrow strip of two thicknesses of muslin; and this strip is then cut across at every half an inch, making it into smaller strips, each as long as the width of the original piece. Each judge takes one of these small strips, and opening the folds on the "lock-stitch" side, pulls on the ends in opposite directions, and the lock-stitch seam rips out. The folds being then opened on the Willcox & Gibbs seam, he continues pulling, but this seam refuses to rip. He pulls stronger, but this only tightens the stitch: the material gives way, but the seam holds fast. The decision of the judge, though it may be adverse to his prejudices, will of necessity be in accordance with the facts.

Again, each Agent claims superiority in the facility with which they can sew across seams, or other uneven surfaces. The test is made; and the Florence Agent—in a vain attempt to pass over a seam which the Willcox & Gibbs Machine has crossed and recrossed without difficulty—breaks his needle the moment it strikes the seam. Of course, no judge can be found to decide, in such a case, in favor of the broken-down machine.

Such were the tests and such the inevitable decisions on *those* points; and such also was the character of all the other tests, and their respective results, throughout the whole course of this unexampled trial;—a trial which, as it is the first ever held on sewing machines in this country, if not in the world, at which any attempt has been made to conduct the process on a purely practical and scientific plan, can not fail, it is believed, to exert a beneficial influence on future trials of this kind; for, with this example before them, the managers of our State and National fairs can not long fail to recognize the necessity of system, practical test, and scientific accuracy, as well in the trial of a machine for universal household use, as in that of ploughs, mowers, and other implements of husbandry.

Official Certificate.

This certifies that the Union Fair, held at Island Park, in the county of Albany, in the month of September, 1865, was established by the joint efforts of the "Albany County Agricultural Society," and the "Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society."

That only two kinds of Sewing Machines were entered for premium at said Union Fair; and that one kind was called the Florence Sewing Machine, and the other kind was called the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

That by some error in compiling the "premium-lists" for said Fair, Sewing Machines were classified under "Farm Implements," and complaint thereof was made to the officers of said Fair, who immediately withdrew Sewing Machines from the examination of the Judges on Farm Implements, and decided upon the appointment of Special Judges, and determined to permit the agent of each kind of Sewing Machines entered for premium to select one judge, and to empower the judges thus chosen to select a third judge. Whereupon Mr. Clarence W. Waters, of Troy, N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Florence Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said officers that he had chosen Mr. Sydney D. Tucker for judge.

Dr. N. D. Ross, of Troy, N. Y., claimed to be one of the agents of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine interests, and as such agent reported to said officers that he had chosen Mr. Joseph Wheelock as judge; and Messrs. Tucker and Wheelock, with the consent and approval of said agents, and in presence of said officers, selected Mr. L. C. Champney as the third judge; and said officers appointed said Tucker Chairman of said Committee of Judges, and these judges made a written report to said officers, and awarded the FIRST PREMIUM to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, and the Second Premium to the Florence Sewing Machine; and no awards were authorized or made for Sewing Machines at said Fair except those reported by Messrs. Tucker, Champney, and Wheelock, as aforesaid.

In testimony of the foregoing facts, the undersigned, Secretary of the Albany County Agricultural Society, has hereunto subscribed his name, and caused the seal of said Society to be affixed, this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

J. M. BAILEY,
Secretary Albany Co. Ag'l Society.

In witness of the facts stated in the foregoing certificate, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the "Rensselaer County Agricultural and Manufacturers' Society" to be hereto affixed this second day of January, A. D. 1866.

CHARLES A. MOTT,
Secretary Rensselaer Co. Ag'l and Man. Soc.

STATEMENT OF MR. TUCKER.

TROY, N. Y., January 3, 1866.—Mr. James Willcox—Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me respecting my connection with the Florence Sewing Machine Manufactory, and the character of my engagement there, I would here state that in the month of September, 1863, I was employed by that Company, at an advanced salary, to act as Inspector of the different parts of their machines; and at that time, the necessary preparations for the inspection of work not being completed, I turned my hand to *adjusting* the machines, which had been a familiar occupation to me during the eight years previous. I continued in that branch of the business for more than three months, became thoroughly acquainted, and I must say not a little prejudiced in its favor, so far as some of its features were concerned.

At the Albany and Rensselaer Counties' Union Fair, I served on a Committee to adjudge the merits of Sewing Machines—the contest being between the Willcox & Gibbs and Florence machines. I was selected by my friend, the agent of the Florence Company, to assist in conducting the trial of their machine, which, regardless of my sympathies with it, I endeavored to do in an impartial manner. The trial resulting greatly in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, it was awarded the First Premium. I think a similar decision could not fail to be made in the minds of practical men on any thorough trial of the above machines.

S. D. TUCKER.

REMARKS.

This remarkable trial can not fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. It has raised the veil and exposed to public view the true character of the opposition, who will no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox & Gibbs machine.

By this trial—more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted—a trial before an able and impartial jury, the justice of whose verdict none can dispute—it has been proved, decided, and published to the world that the Willcox & Gibbs machine is just what it has been claimed to be—*an improvement on double-thread machines.*

The relative merits of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was an unanimous decision that the "Willcox & Gibbs," or "twisted loop" stitch, instead of being less reliable than the "lock" stitch, as represented by its opponents, is even *more* so; that while it *may* be ravelled by a certain process, when necessary, *it is less liable to rip* than that stitch, in use or wear.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox & Gibbs machine, and its relation to other leading kinds; all which, it is well known, are of the double-thread class.

Previously to the introduction of this machine the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in favor of the high-priced double-thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept as truth the teaching of those interested in the latter class, without question; and since many of those cheap machines were *single-thread* ones, it was no difficult task to educate the public into the belief that *all* single-thread machines, as well as all cheap ones, were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire and for a time to maintain a monopoly, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of sewing-machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to buy.

It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as cheaper machine, that the Willcox & Gibbs was invented and placed before the public.

The double-thread fraternity, perceiving its great merit, very naturally became alarmed. A rival so dangerous to them all was not to be disregarded. With the exception of merit, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of agents scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding, while the Willcox & Gibbs, with here and there a solitary exception, as yet had none. The word was given, and the key-note sounded, "A single thread!" "A single thread!" and ten thousand agents' voices echoed, "A single thread!"

Says a lady customer to one of their agents:—"It's a charming little machine, that Willcox and Gibbs; it runs so easily and so quietly!" "Oh! yes, madam; but then *it is only a single-thread;* and a *single-thread* machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them; and she does all her sewing on it, and would not exchange it for any other machine in the world." "That may be so; she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, madam, those single-thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!"

In this manner has the Willcox & Gibbs been systematically, persistently misrepresented by the entire double-thread fraternity. Scarcely could a more palpable untruth be uttered than is conveyed in the spirit of those four words, "*only a single-thread;*" because, though it *does* use but one thread, it does *not* make the *ordinary single-thread stitch*, as those words, in the sense there used, imply; but it makes a *new* and *different* stitch—one that obviates the very defect in the old single-thread or chain-stitch to which so much objection is made—its asserted liability to ravel. Moreover, *the Willcox & Gibbs stitch is far better than any made with two threads;* and hence is destined, so soon as its merits are generally known, to *supersede all the various double-thread stitches* now in use. And this is the reason why the Willcox & Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with *two* threads, when they find that *one* is better?

Again, whenever the Willcox & Gibbs company sent out canvassers to introduce their machines in new localities, and establish Agencies for their sale, they were sure to encounter the same kind of opposition.

Even their common right of competing for premiums at our agricultural and mechanical fairs has been so often tampered with that they have found it necessary to obtain, in advance, a guarantee of *impartial* treatment from the acting officers or managers, before entering their machine for competition at such fairs.

But, though, thus deprived, by the course of the opposition, of the advantageous use of most of the ordinary means of advertising, there was one—the *silent and irresistible influence of sold machines*—which no combination could take away. Each machine sold was a *missionary*, silently at work in its own neighborhood making converts to the faith. And converts became customers, and customers built up Agencies; and the good work went forward, slowly but surely. Thus the Willcox & Gibbs, though persecuted, has prospered; though opposed, has steadily progressed. It is still comparatively a *new* machine, having been scarcely seven years in the market; yet it ranks already, in the number of machines sold, as the *fourth* "Sewing Machine" in use.

And now that the fraternity, in the last desperate effort of one of their number to bolster up their waning popularity, have signally failed; now that their boldness has furnished the long-sought opportunity for an honest and well-contested public trial, and put on record the result of that trial for the enlightenment of the public, it requires, we think, no prophet to foresee the accelerated progress of the Willcox and Gibbs in the future, or to foretell its ultimate triumph—AS THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD!

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Chief Justice Woodward.—The Chief Justice this morning delivered the following important opinion:—

Waterman & Beaver vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. At Nisi Prius. Case stated. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Woodward, C. J. The constitutionality of the 97th section of the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, commonly called the "Excise law," being conceded, or rather not questioned, I am of opinion that the contract of the parties, though made before the law was passed, is within the purview of the 97th section, and that the iron manufactured under that contract is subject to the excise duties imposed by the act.

By the act of July 1, 1862, railroad iron was subject to a duty of one dollar and a half a ton, and pig iron, when used by the manufacturer in making rails, was, I suppose, exempted from assessment by virtue of the 73d section of that act.

But by the act of 1864 pig-iron is subject to a duty, two dollars per ton, and the tax on railroad iron is raised to three dollars the ton, and one of the provisos of the 94th section (which is the section that imposes these taxes) reads as follows:—"Provided that castings of iron and iron of all descriptions advanced beyond pig-iron, blooms, slabs, or loops, upon which no duty has been assessed or paid, in the form of pig-iron blooms, slabs, or loops, shall be assessed and pay in addition to the foregoing rates of iron so advanced, a duty of three dollars per ton."

The meaning of this legislation is that pig iron should pay a duty of two dollars the ton, and that railroad iron manufactured out of pig iron that has paid that duty shall itself be assessed with three dollars the ton, but that railroad iron made of pig iron that has not been assessed shall pay six dollars the ton.

As there was a large amount of pig iron on hand when the act of 1864 was passed, which was not likely to be returned for assessment, the Legislature probably meant by the proviso to tax it in the form of rails, and as an inducement to manufacturers of rails to return their pig iron for assessment, the proviso makes the tax on rails something higher than it would be if duty were paid on the pigs.

It takes one ton and seven twenty-fourths of a ton of pig iron to make a ton of rails. At two dollars per ton the pig iron that enters into

a ton of rails would pay about . .	$2·65
Add the duty on the rails . . .	3·00
And we have	$5·65
But if the $2·65 be not paid on the pig iron, the rails shall pay per ton	6·00
Add difference of tax per ton of . .	·35

The plaintiffs are manufacturers both of pig iron and railroad iron. They contracted with the defendants in February, 1864, to manufacture and deliver 4000 tons of rails, of which 1652·15-80 were by the terms of the contract to be delivered, and were actually delivered, after the 1st of July, 1864, the date of the act of Congress in question. These rails were manufactured out of pig iron, which the plaintiffs also manufacture, but whether before or after the date of the law is not ascertained in the case stated.

It is admitted, however, that no duty had been paid on the pig iron that entered into these rails, and it is earnestly argued that no duty was assessable under the Act of 1864, because this pig iron was neither sold nor insured or used by the manufacturers. Pig iron is undoubtedly an article of commerce, and it is equally certain that it was not sold *as pig iron* in this instance. But under the 94th section of the act it was taxable if "used by the manufacturer thereof."

These are the very words of the enacting clause. And can it be doubted that a manufacturer *uses* the pig iron when he converts, or, to use a statutory word, *advances* it into railroad iron, and then sells the rails? Pig iron is never used without conversion or advancement into some other form of iron. Such conversion is, indeed, the only use of which it is susceptible, and I hold that the plaintiffs "*used*" their pig iron within the meaning of the statute when they made rails of it.

This conclusion, sufficiently supported by the words of the 94th section, is strongly corroborated by the 83d and 86th sections of the same act.

Then it should have been returned for assessment, and should have paid the prescribed duty of two dollars the ton, but as no duty was assessed or paid upon it, the rails manufactured out of it are within the terms of the proviso to the 94th section, and liable to "pay in addition to the foregoing rates of iron so advanced a duty of three dollars per ton." That is, the rails are subject to a duty of six dollars per ton.

It was suggested that if the plaintiff, through neglect of a public duty, had subjected the defendants to a higher rate of taxation than was necessary, the plaintiff should bear the loss. However equitable this might be, I have no power, under the case stated, to adjust the equity. I am only empowered to enter judgment for one of several fixed sums of money according to the view I may take of the meaning of the several provisions of the statute bearing on the subject.

Having endeavored to express very briefly my understanding of the statute in the particulars in question, it is apparent that judgment must be entered for the largest sum mentioned in the case stated:—

Now to wit, February 20, 1866, judgment is rendered for the plaintiffs for the sum of $8909·91 and costs.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK DEFALCATION CASE—SUIT ON THE BOND OF MR. CLARKE, THE LATE PAYING TELLER.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Strong.—The Commercial National Bank vs. Edwin R. Cope, Same vs. Edward C. Wayne, Same vs. Hiram Miller. These three cases are actions brought on the bond of Charles E. Clarke, the late paying teller of the Commercial Bank, for the faithful discharge of his duties as such paying teller, on which the defendants are sureties, to recover from them the amount thereof, to wit, $15,000. The transactions out of which these actions grow is of such a recent date, and attracted so much public attention, that but a brief reference to the main facts is necessary to explain them.

In May, 1865, Mr. Clarke, the paying teller of the Bank, left his desk ostensibly to be gone but for a few minutes. Not returning, however, an investigation of his accounts was made by the officers of the Bank, and it was found there was a deficiency of over $150,000. On the next morning, when the returns were made from the clearing house of the Banks, that made to the Commercial Bank disclosed the fact that Mr. Clarke had issued the due bills of the Bank to the amount of $340,000 and upwards—the total amount of his defalcation thus being increased to $398,000. His sureties were notified of this, and subsequently these actions were instituted to recover on their bond.

The case was put on trial yesterday after our report had closed, and the plaintiffs, after proving the official position of Mr. Clarke in the Bank, the bond sued on, and the extent and nature of the defalcation, closed their case. Objection was taken by the defendants' counsel to the admission of the bond in evidence, on the ground that it had not been properly stamped, it appearing that the stamp had been cancelled after the date of the execution of the bond, but the Court overruled the objection, and permitted it to go in evidence.

The defense was opened this morning. They set up that the defalcation and loss to the Bank was the consequence, or rather result, of the negligence of the officers of the Bank, either through their implicit confidence in Mr. Clarke, or their indisposition to perform their duty of examining his accounts. That in October, 1864, when the Commercial Bank was changed into a National Bank, all the assets of the old Bank passed into the possession of the new institution, and that then the accounts of Mr. Clarke, if examined, as they should have been, would have disclosed a deficiency existing since 1863. That subsequently these defendants were induced to become sureties of Mr. Clarke on his bond; months after he had been elected to his position in the new Bank, by this very apparent confidence of the Bank in its officers. They therefore contend that by the neglect of these officers the loss has been incurred, and that they should not be held liable for that which the Bank could, by the exercise of due care and vigilance, have prevented.

It is also contended that the bond is not properly stamped in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress, and therefore is invalid and void; that, for the due bills issued by Mr. Clarke to Messrs. Seal, Harper, Durney & Co., etc. etc., either payment has been made or equivalent satisfaction; and that, in addition, these due-bills were unstamped, and therefore illegal and void. The case is still on trial.

Messrs. R. E. McGrath, Franklin B. Gowen, and Samuel Hood appear for the bank, and Messrs. W. W. Juvenal, Charles Pancoast, and Constant Guillou for the defendants.

Ashmead vs. the Protestant Episcopal Book Society. An action to recover for a large number of tracts printed by plaintiff on the order of defendants for distribution in the army by the Christian Commission. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $34,197·89.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Susan and Hannah Ware were charged with the larceny of bedclothing, towels, and spoons, the property of a deceased woman, named Patience Sloan. The deceased died suddenly, and the evidence of the Commonwealth was to the effect that the defendants being in the house, availed themselves of the opportunity to appropriate the property in question. The defense was that the deceased had given the property to defendants as a reward for their attendance upon her during her last illness. The jury acquitted.

Elizabeth Alexander was charged with assault and battery on Mary O'Donnell, No. 1833 Lombard street. The defendant is the daughter of the prosecutor, and the facts of the case, as they appeared, presented a lamentable state of affairs. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Eliza Leach was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Eliza Woodworth.

Peter Dubosque was charged with assault and battery on Officer Yoder, alleged to have been committed at a ball. In a fight that occurred on the occasion, the officer was struck over the head with a club in the hands, as the Commonwealth aver, of Dubosque. On his behalf, however, it was attempted to be shown that he was unjustly charged, and that the blow, or blows, were inflicted by another person, who was not arrested. Jury out.

A. J. Burkins was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery preferred by Miss Rose Collins. The parties occupied the same house, and some difficulty occurred about a lamp. Miss Collins ordered the defendant out of the room, upon which, as she testified, he committed an assault upon her. He denied this, and proved that he only took hold of her to save himself from being struck with a poker, which she had seized and held in her uplifted hand, prepared to strike.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE CONTAGION AMONG THE CATTLE.—The report that symptoms of an infectious disease had appeared among the cattle of adjacent counties was not merely a bit of sensation gossip, or a shrewd dodge of the drovers and butchers to raise the price of beef, as some incredulous people rather hastily inferred. We have heard of one farmer in the Farmer's Market, who lost within a few days past twelve head of splendid cattle, valued at $1500, from some strange epidemic whose nature was not ascertained. The instance is not a solitary one, and it is, therefore, advisable for cattle-breeders to be looking well to the condition of their stock. The disease has produced an extraordinary fatality in Europe and Asia, and it is probable that it would prove just as destructive in America. Some of the most experienced and distinguished men of foreign countries have endeavored to discover the mysteries of this plague among the brute creation.

James Thacker, Veterinary Surgeon, and a man of close observation, and high abilities in the Madras Presidency, has been engaged in watching the progress and effects of the disease. He says that the murrain is an epidemic, contagious typhoid fever, which commences in a general congestion, with a mucus discharge from the eyes and nostrils, followed by inflammation of the "abomasum" or last compartment of the stomach and intestines. In the first stages the attack is shown by shivering fits, but little appetite, dulness, drooping ears, weeping eyes, and quickening pulsation. In the second stage the appetite is quite gone, the nose dry and hot, with thick discharges of mucus; and, in the third stage, the victim dies, the pulse being gradually imperceptible. The attack lasts from seven to fourteen days before death ensues. Surgeon Thacker gives the following mode of treatment, and remarks:—

"As this is an inflammatory disease, the sedative and narcotic class of medicines are most appropriate; of those easily procured in the bazaars, and with which I have been most successful, the following may be given morning and evening:—Camphor, 2 drachms; nitre, 2 drachms; datoora, 1 drachm; cherayta, 2 drachms; arrack, 4 oz. Dissolve the camphor in the arrack, carefully powder and mix the other ingredients, then add two quarts of gruel, and carefully pour down the throat with a drenching-horn. When the diarrhoea commences it is not desirable to attempt suddenly to arrest it, as it is an effort of nature to relieve the system, but if allowed to go on to any larger amount the debility produced would impede recovery, so that after it has existed about twenty-four hours the following, finely powdered, may be added to the preceding prescription:—Opium, 1 drachm; catechu, 3 drachms.

"As soon as there are symptoms of improvement, the medicines should be diminished or discontinued, as the recovery is generally very rapid, and requires nothing beyond supporting the strength with gruel, to which may be added the dose of arrack in extreme weakness. As soon as the animal shows the slightest inclination for food, he should be frequently supplied with small quantities of green grass, raggy, sugar-cane, or cholum. The following is the proper method of making gruel:—One pound of jonna, or any other wholesome grain, should be ground to a fine meal, and this meal being gradually mixed in two quarts of boiling water, to be given when cold. In administering a drench, should the operation cause the animal to cough, the head should be immediately released, and no attempt made to continue giving the remedy for a few minutes; persistence in pouring down the draught at such a time would probably result in the suffocation of the animal."

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Circle, held last evening at the Fenian Hall, Chesnut and Twelfth streets, about fifteen hundred dollars in the bonds of the Irish Republic were distributed by subscription among the members. This Circle, which is one of the strongest in the city, and unanimous for President O'Mahony, will hold meetings for squad-drills on every Wednesday evening. The time of holding the stated meeting has been changed to Tuesday instead of Monday evening.

THE PENN WIDOWS' ASYLUM.—A meeting of the friends of this excellent institution will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Kensington Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Marlborough and Richmond streets. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. A. Cookman and Rev. Dr. John Alday. The ladies of that section of our city should be present in full force.

IMPORTANT.—A meeting of the citizens and subscribers of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held this evening at Sansom Street Hall. Addresses will be made by a number of prominent business men. All are particularly invited to be present.

WE CALL attention to the fact that we publish to-day the most complete and full particulars of the grand trial of Sewing Machines yet published in a Philadelphia newspaper. It should be read by all desirous of gaining a thorough knowledge upon the subject.

EFFECTS OF EATING PORK.—One of the most singular cases yet published of unhappy effects from eating pork is that of a man in this city, who is so excessively fond of that meat, that he lives upon it almost entirely; and we are credibly informed that this taste has produced a most shocking consequence, as he has now become a *perfect hog*. This dreadful circumstance was made known to his family and neighbors by his refusing to purchase necessary Clothing for himself and sons, although his means are ample, and such excellent garments can be purchased at such low prices at

TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CONCERT HALL.—To-day and to-morrow only remain to procure tickets for Mr Beecher's great lecture on "Work and Workman," to be delivered at Concert Hall, on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Association has been signally fortunate in securing this popular magnate, as he never appears on the lecture-board in this city without crowding the house. From present indications at Claxton's (late Martien's), tickets enough will be sold in advance to fill the hall. Our readers should act upon this hint, and apply for tickets at once. Reserved seats can be had by paying twenty-five cents extra. The Young Men's Christian Association will unquestionably have the honor of achieving the Lecture *triumph* of the season.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

A WORD ABOUT THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Great excitement prevails at present on account of the many rumors regarding this disease, both in this city and in New York. On account of the above rumors, Colonel Joseph Steppacher, of the Orleans House, No. 531 Chesnut street, would most respectfully inform his friends that all meats served in his dining rooms bear the stamp of the examiner. Regular dinners from 1 o'clock P. M. until 3 P. M. Private supper rooms for parties, with gentlemanly attendants. Give the Colonel a call.

CLOSING OUT our Winter Stock at reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., "one price," under the Continental Hotel.

HOW TO BECOME RUDDY.—A smart canter over the hills will give you ruddy cheeks; a de-canter will give you a ruddy nose, and a good coal fire will make you feel ruddy all over. The coal should, however, be purchased of W. W. Alter, the great dealer in anthracite, at No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. If more convenient, you may leave your order at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE.—This popular sewing machine has no rival in the world. It performs the finest and best work with the greatest ease and facility, and every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. The rooms of the agent for this excellent machine are daily thronged with customers. Call and examine. No. 630 Chesnut street.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—Parties wishing to contribute to the sale of Oil Paintings, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 27th and 28th, must have their paintings in store by Saturday next, 24th instant.

SALE AT A GREEN STREET RESIDENCE.—Messrs. Davis & Harvey, auctioneers, have a sale of handsome furniture to-morrow morning, at No. 2045 Green street; included is one of Steinway & Son's pianos. Also, fine paintings, large mirror, velvet carpets, etc.

REDUCED PRICES.—Don't fail to visit B. F. Reimer's gallery No. 624 Arch street, and observe the accuracy, beauty, and lifelike expression and finish of his superb photographs.

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7·30s and 5-20s
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED

BRAMBLE—MYERS.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, a Parsonage No. 1013 N. Front street, Mr. GEORGE T. BRAMBLE to Miss MARY MYERS, all of this city.

CORK—KREWSON.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. James Cooper, JOHN CORK to Miss ELIZABETH KREWSON, all of this city.

DIED.

CLIGGETT.—On the 12th instant, JOHN CLIGGETT, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Thompson and William streets, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, and interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, at South Camden, N. J., MARY ANN DAVIS, wife of Thomas Davis, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 819 S. Second street, South Camden, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Newtown Cemetery.

DOWLING.—On the 17th instant, WILLIAM DOWLING, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1128 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

HAINES.—On the 18th instant, Mr. WILLIAM HAINES, son of the late Caleb and Catharine Haines, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Cohocksink Beneficial Society, and the Rising Sun Council, U. A. M., and the Rising Sun Union Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Broad street, below Germantown road, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Market House Burial Ground, Germantown.

MOAN.—On the 18th inst., FRANCIS X. MOAN, aged 29 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, St. Mary's Cemetery, corner of Eleventh and Moore streets, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Annunciation. Interment at the Cemetery.

SLEEPER.—On the 17th instant, VINCENT SLEEPER, in the 33d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and Hierophant Division, No. 21, S. of T., and the Grand Division, S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 Dana street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

THOMAS.—At Frankford, on the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late George Thomas, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Catharine Shrons, in Jackson street, Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

THE STACKPOLE BIT BRACE REQUIRES no notching and but little fitting, and is much lower than the Clutch Brace, which requires neither, as it is self-holding and self-centring. We have them with from 6 to 12 inches sweep. Also, the regular kinds and an assortment of Brace Bits.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOLDING HAT AND COAT RACKS FOR travelers' use, can be put into a small paper box; also, several other styles of Portable Hat and Clothes Racks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

LIKE YOUR THUMB AND FINGERS, THE jaws of the Patent Boot Jack clasp themselves around your boot heel (whether large or small), and hold on firmly while you pull the boot off. For sale, with several other kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL UNION CLUB,
No. 1105 CHESNUT street
PHILADELPHIA February 20, 1866.
Arrangements have been made for a visit of the Club to Harrisburg on the
SEVENTH OF MARCH,
DURING THE SESSION OF
The Union State Convention.
Members desirous of participating, will please call and register their names this week as the transportation will be limited.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
JOHN E. ADDICKS,
2 20 3t CHAIRMAN.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.
SUBJECT:
"Down with Free Trade and Toadyism to England, and Up with Irish Nationality and American Industry."
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's, No. 403 Chesnut street, and the "Evening Programme" Office, No. 431 Chesnut street 2 17 3t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
AT CONCERT HALL.
The subject of
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
WILL BE
"WORK AND WORKMAN."
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Sale of tickets will commence at 12 o'clock Saturday, the 17th inst., at Claxton's (late Martien's). Price Fifty cents. A limited number of tickets for reserved seats will be sold at 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence quarter to 8 P. M. 2 17 4t

MAJOR-GENERAL CARL SCHURZ will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 22d, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"The Problem of the Day." Miss E. T. GREENFIELD, the celebrated "Black Swan," will sing on the occasion.
Fourth Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, March 1st.
Fifth Lecture by Prof. W. H. DAY, March 8th.
Sixth Lecture by Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, March 15th.
Season tickets for the four remaining lectures in the course, $1. Single admission 35 cents. To be had at T. B. Pugh's Book store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. 2 20 3t*

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS and subscribers to the Capital Stock of the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held THIS EVENING, 20th inst., at SANSOM STREET HALL at 7½ o'clock. A number of prominent business men will address the meeting.
SAMUEL WELSH,
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
HENRY WINSOR,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
FREDERICK COLLINS,
BENJ. GUILLOU,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
1t* Committee.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
EDMUND SMITH,
1 30 25t Secretary.

REV. S. C. MATLACK WILL PREACH in UNION M. E. CHURCH this evening and to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.
Agreeable to Rule X, for the government of the Union Party of the City of Philadelphia, the SENATORIAL and REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS will meet at the following places, on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, February 20, at 10 o'clock.
The Senatorial Convention as follows:—
1st District, Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets.
2d " corner of Broad and Spring Garden sts.
3d " North Pennsylvania Hall, Third and Willow streets.
4th " S. W. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.
The Representative Convention as follows:—
1st District, S. W. corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.
2d " S. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.
3d " Odd Fellows' Hall Tenth and South sts.
4th " O'Neil's Hall, Broad and Lombard sts.
5th " No. 607 Sansom street.
6th " N. W. corner Merrick and Market sts.
7th " N. W. corner Franklin and Buttonwood streets.
8th " N. E. corner Broad and Race streets.
9th " N. W. corner St. John and Buttonwood streets.
10th " corner of West and Coates streets.
11th " Second street, above Beaver.
12th " S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.
13th " S. E. corner Fifth and Thompson streets.
14th " S. E. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.
15th " Amber and Elm streets.
16th " S. W. corner Frankford and Unity streets.
17th " Langstroth's Hall, Germantown.
18th " S. E. corner Lancaster and Haverford avenues.
By order of Union City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries.
JOHN L. HILL, } 2 19 2t

RECKLESS SPECULATION HAS engulfed thousands. Safely invest at
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and Dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuths8m Philadelphia.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.
They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.
They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.
Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

ROUSSEL'S CARBONIC ACID AND ARTIFICIAL Mineral Spring Waters, in Glass Fountains or Syphons.
The subscriber is now prepared to supply Physicians, Druggists, Hotels, and private families with perfectly pure Carbonic Acid Water, and the following Mineral Spring Waters, prepared strictly according to the most recent analysis, and conveniently put up in Glass Syphons containing four classes, and retaining an excess of Carbonic Acid Gas to the last drop:—
Plain or Carbonic Acid Water.
Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Vichy Water (Grande Grille).
Vichy Water (with Lithia).
Kissingen Water (Rakoczy).
Lithia Water.
An experience of over twenty-five years in the preparation of Mineral Waters together with his chemical knowledge, enables the subscriber to promise to the public that none but the purest article will be sold by him.
EUGENE ROUSSEL,
2 20 6trp* No. 518 PRUNE Street.

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, Deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment and those having claims against the same will present them to
CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Administrator,
2 20tu6t* No. 131 South FIFTH Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE
NEW YORK
ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE
COMPANY,
No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.
CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician,
No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.
Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.
General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.
Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.
GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,
Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.
THE RATES VARY
From $3 to $50,
INSURING
From $500 *to* $10,000,
IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,
FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY.
By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers, Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 2 17 1m4p

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.
Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to
$1,143,874·14,
Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's new	
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881	
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	Market value. $431,061·45
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,060 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Mortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Estate	147,306·89
Loans on collateral amply secured	169,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52,403·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks	65,821·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,
$544,492·92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was
FIFTY PER CENT.
Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.
Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.
Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
Samuel Work,
William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Henry K. Bennett,
Hon. Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN,
AGENT FOR
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THE VETO MESSAGE.

The President of the United States Refuses to Approve the Freedmen's Bureau Bill—His Objections, as Transmitted to the Senate Yesterday.

The following is the Message of President Johnson, sent to the Senate yesterday, vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill:—

To the Senate of the United States—I have examined with care the bill which has been passed by the two houses of Congress to amend an act entitled an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes. Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure, I return the bill to the Senate with my objections to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure.

The act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extreme enough for the purpose in view in time of war. Before it ceases to have effect further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I share with Congress the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom, and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor, but the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply with the most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau, with greatly enlarged powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has been interrupted by the Rebellion.

The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life; the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen or refugees are to be found.

The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local laws, custom or prejudice. In these eleven States the bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons to imprisonment or fine, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law.

This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a Judge may be a stranger, entirely ignorant of the laws of the place, and exposed to the errors of judgment to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by this bill, must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offenses are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents are such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe.

No previous presentment is required, nor any indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be, not what the law declares, but such as a court-martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error, to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States puts exclusively the judicial power of the country. While the territory and the classes of actions and offenses that are made subject to these measures are so extensive, the bill itself, should it become a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form part of the permanent legislation of the country.

I cannot conceive a system of military jurisdiction of this kind, within the words of the Constitution, which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the military when in service in time of war or public danger," and that "in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

The safeguards which the experience and wisdom of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would necessarily follow from an almost countless number of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decisions there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts.

The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is such as in time of peace certainly ought never to be intrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal in a State was warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce, and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people, and to the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war.

At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Offenses that may be committed as individuals should not work a forfeiture of the rights of whole communities. The community has returned, or is returning, to a state of peace and industry. The Rebellion is at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be inconsistent with the actual condition of the country, as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States.

If, passing from general considerations, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865 as one of many great and extraordinary measures to suppress a formidable Rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the Rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has reached the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had an existence.

I am not therefore able to discern in the condition of the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuance of hostilities will now, in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and the erection, for their benefit, of suitable buildings for asylums and schools. The expenses to be defrayed from the treasury of the whole people.

The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought it self-empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in the defense of the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the States, of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of houses for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States never was contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that on becoming free they would be a self-sustaining population, and any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency alike injurious to their character and their prosperity.

The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency steadily to increase. The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bureau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to $11,745,000, and it may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measures of public confidence, it is necessary that we practice not merely customary economy, but, as far as possible, severe retrenchment.

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section refers, may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to public purposes, until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There is still further objection to the bill, on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief; it will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedman should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, and especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads and from capitalists in his vicinage or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another, where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded.

In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby. There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neither is sufficient consideration given to the avidity of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves.

It is no more than justice to them to believe, that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or task masters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States, containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political ends.

I cannot but add another very grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled; it also provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force, that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the Rebellion.

Now the case is changed, and some, at least, of the States are attending Congress by loyal representatives, soliciting the allowance of the Constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and the passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representation in Congress, to explain their condition reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in perfecting measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people. I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge and act for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution at present.

All the people of eleven States are excluded; those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities engaged in rebellion, was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people. Before the war was brought to a termination they had placed themselves in relation with the general Government; had established a State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the Emancipation proclamation they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress; it would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress.

There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the right of a State to representation, and would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace, and in the interest of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test.

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government. Under the political education of American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had "been fully restored in all their Constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far at least as dependent on their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their Constitutional rights as members of the Union.

Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interest of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military, in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the powers conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection, or to overcome obstructions to the laws, in accordance with the Constitution.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consultation by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1866.

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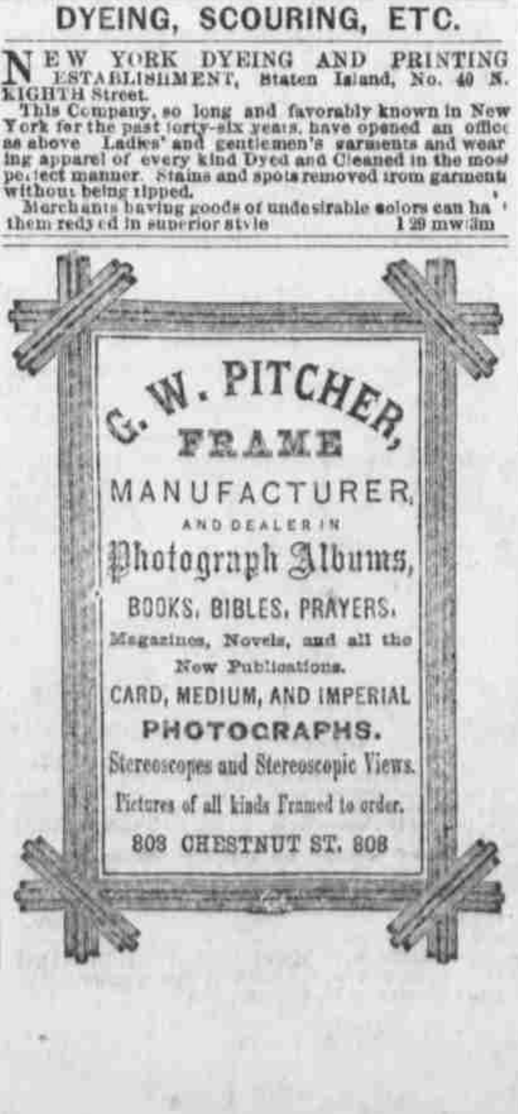

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THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 ly

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.
James Brown,
Charles A. Duy,
Wm. D. Lewis,
William D. Bullock,
Wm. N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Lemuel Coffin,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside,
Wm. C. Longstreth,
J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK SHIPPERS.—EXPRESS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship WASHINGTON is receiving freight at first wharf below Market street, and will sail on SATURDAY, 17th. WM. P. CLYDE & Co.,
2 15 2t No. 14 S. WHARVES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R. CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..............$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..............$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, February 28.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 3.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin..........$90·00 Steerage..........$30·00
First Cabin to London. 95·00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris...105 00 Steerage to Paris...... 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LIQUORS.

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut,
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.

TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.

If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.

Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp.

Try one—they cost but ten cents

Great inducements offered to agents

Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS

Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking by the lamp from smoking.

J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 243 RACE Street Philad'a.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,315·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,558·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,613 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,132. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks......$55,956 89 Cash in Drawer...... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,640 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital..........$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus..........944,543 15
Premiums..........1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 ly

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley,
Jeremiah Hacker,
Joshua H. Morris,
Richard Wood,
Richard Cadbury,
Henry Haines,
T. Wistar Brown,
William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE.
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. [7 28 ly

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox.
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 ly

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 ly

SOUTHERN PERSONAL ITEMS.

—General J. A. Maltby, C. S. A., proposes to settle with his family in Mississippi.

—Hon. Thomas A. Marshall has been appointed Chief Justice in Kentucky, vice Justice Sampson, deceased.

—The Virginia Senate has passed a bill fixing the salary of the Governor of that State at $5000 per annum.

—The trial of A. C. Dexter, late Treasury Agent, has been resumed before a Military Commission in Mobile.

—Henry A. DeSaussere, senior member of the Charleston Bar, died a few days since, aged 77 years.

—Rev. Fountain Brown, a prominent clergyman of Arkansas, died not long ago, at the house of Judge Bocage, in Pine Bluff.

—General J. W. Denver and Colonel Titus have been sent from Washington to inquire into certain cotton speculations at Macon, Ga.

—Mr. W. E. Holt, of the firm of Hinson & Holt, of Mobile, died in that city on the 6th instant.

—Charles Carter Lee, brother of General R. E. Lee, is lecturing in Richmond upon the subject of "Laughter—Its Uses, Abuses," etc.

—Major Johnson, of Texas, of the late Confederate States army, has died in New Orleans of injuries received by the explosion of the *W. R. Carter*.

—James Calahan, living in Fayette county, Ky., will be 101 years old on the 17th of April, prox. He was born in South Carolina, and has resided where he now lives sixty years.

—Burton N. Harrison, the Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis, who was lately released from prison, was formerly a tutor in the Mississippi University.

—Major-General Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. A., is in the city of Mexico. He has written a letter to an Alabama friend, saying that he will not return to the United States.

—Colonel H. W. Walton, an able lawyer and esteemed citizen of Holly Springs, Miss., has been killed by John McQuirk, a colonel in the late Rebel army.

—On the 6th inst., James Thomas was shot and killed by James Milam, in the neighborhood of Mountain Hill, near Danville, Virginia, the result of an old feud.

—Dr. Thomas E. Vick, eldest son of J. Wesley Vick, and an accomplished gentleman and physician, was one of the victims of the explosion of the steamer *W. R. Carter*. His body has not been recovered.

—A shooting affray occurred lately in the vicinity of Pinckneyville, Miss., between Josiah Fenner and James H. Jones, citizens of Wilkinson county, which resulted in the death of Mr. Jones.

—Governor Jenkins, at the request of the ladies of Milledgeville, has issued an appeal to the ladies of Georgia to contribute one dollar each for the relief of the wife of ex-President Davis.

—A man named Con. Sullivan jumped from the cars on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, while the train was in motion, a short distance this side of the Tallahatchie river. He fell upon the track, and the wheels passed over and cut off both his feet.

—The New Orleans papers notice at length the death of ex-Governor A. B. Roman, who fell dead in the streets of that city on Sunday evening, the 28th of January, in the seventy-first year of his age. The deceased had been for many years one of the most influential men in Louisiana.

—R. P. Waring, Esq., editor of the *Daily Carolina Times*, published at Charlotte, N. C., who was arrested some time ago by the military authorities, for the publication of an exceptional editorial in that paper, has been sentenced to pay a fine of eight hundred dollars or be imprisoned in Fort Macon for six months.

—Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has written a letter, stating that the contributions that are called for on her behalf, are given under a false impression, and it is inconsistent with her ideas of rectitude and honor to receive them. She begs that all efforts made to raise funds for her "relief" will be immediately stopped.

—The Newbern (N. C.) *Times* relates the following incident as having occurred in Craven county a few days ago:—"Ten negroes, with Nathaniel Street, of this county, as their leader, went to the house of a Mr. Hezekiah Davis, on Core creek, and while attempting to enter his premises, Mr. Davis killed the leader and two others outright, and wounded the fourth."

—On the evening of the 5th inst., Major Warren, who commanded General Roddy's scouts in the late war, got into an altercation with Mr. McClure at a billiard saloon in Tuscumbia, Alabama, when McClure struck Warren with a cane. Major Warren responded with a pistol shot, which took effect on Dr. James Burt, who was instantly killed.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

—The Empress of Brazil is described as a short, stout, motherly-looking lady.

—Mrs. Ryer, of California, is said to dress more elegantly than any woman in Paris.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor's new novel is to be called "The Story of Kennett," and he is now busy with the proof-sheets.

—The fashion of powdering the hair seems to be growing in favor with the ladies. Should the fashion spread, an immense increased consumption of flour may be anticipated.

—Why are birds in spring like a banking establishment? Because they issue promissory notes, and rejoice when the branches are flourishing.

—It is reported that at the exhibition of 1867 the Emperor himself will be an exhibitor. He will exhibit some model lodging-houses for workingmen.

—Maretzek's new buffo, Sarti, has arrived, and his voice is as fine as silk. The voice may be as fine as described, but to say the "new buffer's hearty" is coarse.

—Anthony Trollope began his career as an author about nineteen years ago, and has published fourteen novels, two books of travel, and a volume of short stories, besides a great many magazine articles.

—Miss Noemie de Marguerites, youngest daughter of Madame de Marguerites, the well-known dramatic writer and novelist, is to play a week's engagement in Philadelphia in March. She only recently made a very successful *debut* in Baltimore.

—A young woman was drugged in a photographic gallery in Chicago on Saturday last, the object of the artist being to get some nude photographs. Such a heavy dose was administered that the girl was rendered speechless, and at the last accounts had not recovered the use of her tongue.

—Miss Kate Reignolds is playing an engagement at Nashville. One of her critics says:—"We cannot perhaps more precisely describe her than by saying that she makes one think of those gay beauties who flit through the poetry of Sir John Suckling, or Marvel, or Herrick; nor does it seem an extravagance to apply to her certain of the fanciful phrases wherewith those old poets saluted their heroines—

> "'No sun upon an Easter day
> Is half so fine a sight'"

—General Hawley has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention of Connecticut. Governor Buckingham announced months ago that he would not consent to be a candidate for re-election. General Hawley is a worthy successor. A North Carolinian, we believe, by birth, he has never been a slave to the narrow sectionalism of the South. Distinguished as an editor before the war, he has won the brightest laurels of the soldier by nearly four years of gallant service at the front. Without being a partisan, he is a staunch Republican, and an advocate of the rights of all men, regardless of their color. As victory has crowned his labors in the war, so she will crown him in the contest now before him. Let our gallant soldiers be rewarded with civic honors, and so learn that we appreciate the value of their services.—*Providence Journal.*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK.

12,000 shares at $25 each, all paid in cash......$300,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash deposited in banks—Nassau Bank	$16,606 89
St. Nicholas Bank	417·07
Amount in hands of agents and in course of transmission	2,606 12
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	143,150 00

Amount of stocks owned by the Company:—	Par value.	Mkt val.	
40 shares, at $25, Chatham Bank	$1,000·00	$1 300·00	
50 shares, at $25, Excelsior Insurance Co	1 250 00	1,250·00	
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	75,000 00	77 250·00	
$25,000 U. S. '81 Bonds	25 000 00	26 250·00	
$25 000 U. S. 7 30 Bonds	25,000 00	24 625·00	
	$127,250 00	$130 675 00	$130,675 00

Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par val.	Mkt. val.	Loans.
50 shares, at $50, North R. Bk.	$2,500	$2 750·00	$3,400 00
25 shares, at $50, Irving Bank	1,250	1,250·00	
100 shares, at $100, Coney Island Railroad	10,000	7,500·00	6,500·00
$1000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1,030·00	800 00
40 shares, at $50, Brevoort Insurance Co.	2,000	1,600·00	1 500 00
100 shares, at $10, Firemen's Trust Company	1,000	800·00	4,300·00
30 shares, at $100, St. Nicholas Bk.	3,000	3,000·00	
25 shares, at $40, Grocers' Bk	1,000	1,000 00	
$3000 U. S. 10-40 Bonds	3,000	2,820·00	1,800·00
$2000 U. S. '81 Bonds	2,000	2,100 00	2,000·00
50 shares, at $25, Citizens' Bk.	1,250	1,500 00	1 000·00
30 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,000	1,500·00	2,200·00
30 shares, at $50, Germania Insurance Co	1,500	1,500·00	
80 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins Co.	4,000	4,000 00	3 650 00
30 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,500	1,500·00	1,000·00
25 shares, at $50, Irving Bank	1 250	1,250·00	1,100 00
20 shares, at $50, Arctic Ins. Co.	1,000	1,000 00	750 00
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	1,000	1 030 00	950·00
$750 U. S. 7 30 Bonds	750	738·75	800·00
$100 U. S. 6-81 Bonds	100	105·00	
$50 U. S. 10-40 Bonds	50	47·00	
40 shares, at $100, Star Ins. Co.	4 000	3,600·00	5,000·00
10 shares, at $100, Putnam co Bk.	1,000	1,000 00	
$1000 U. S. 5 20 Bonds	1,000	1,030·00	
$500 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	500	515·00	400·00
16 shares, at $100, Metropolitan Gas Company	1,600	1,800·00	1,400 00
	$48,750	$46 405 75	$37,950 00

	$37 950 00
Amount of premium unpaid	19 606 72
Amount of interest on investments made by company, due and unpaid	6,223 63
Amount of office furniture and fixtures	2,000 00
	$359,345·43

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$101,460·54	
Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company	23,422 79	
		$127,883·33

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$104,918·71	
Amount of dividends paid during the year	30,600·00	
Amount of expenses paid during the year including commissions and fees paid the agents and officers of the Company	16,991·42	
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	9,677·15	
		$161,587·28

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. CHARLES VEZIN & CO.,
Messrs. GANS, LEBERMAN & CO.,
Messrs. MOSS & CO.,
M. MORRIS MARPLE,
C. A. TRUDIUM,
W. W NORCROSS successor to J. Garrison & Co.
BOWER, BARNES & POTTS

O. BARDENWERPER, Agent,
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street Phila.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, January 1, 1866.

CAPITAL STOCK.

6000 shares at $50, all paid in cash............$300,000·00

ASSETS.

The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company		557·50
Amount of cash on hand		5,854·28
Amount of cash deposited in Banks, specifying in what Banks the same is deposited:—		
Atlantic National Bank, of N. Y.	$12,770·70	
City National Bank of Brooklyn, New York	228·76	
		12,999 46
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		11,959·18
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		72 650·00
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		7,000·00

Amount of Stocks owned by the Company	*Par Value.*	*Market Value.*	
$80,000 U. S. Coupons '81	$80,000	$83,600	
$40 000 U. S. T. N., 5-20	40,000	40 900	
$142 000 U. S. T. N., 7·30	142,000	141,290	
70 shares at $100, Amer. Nat. Ex. Bank, N. N.	7,000	7 784	
50 shares at $100, Phoenix Nat. Bank of N. Y.	5,000	5,000	
50 shares at $100 Shoe and Leather Bank of N. Y.	5,000	5,050	
50 shares at $20 Import. and Traders' Nat. Bank	5,000	5,100	
48 shares at $124, Atlantic Nat. Bank of N. Y.	4,500	4 590	
$5000 Wis. State Bonds	5 000	5,000	
	$293 500		298,314·70

U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps	110·00
Office furniture and fixtures for two offices	1,500·00
Bills receivable for Inland Navigation Risks	455·37

Amount of Stock held by the Company as Collateral Security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Value	Market Value.	Am't Loa'd.	
10 shares Home Life Ins. Co. Brooklyn	$1,000·00	$1,120·00	$800	
20 shares Lenox F. I. Co., N Y	500·00	550·00	500	
$4000 U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, '81	4 000·00	4,180 00	4,000	
$100 5-20 T. Note	100 00	102 25		
$2000 6 per cent, coup. Bonds, 81	2,000·00	2,090·00	2,000	
$300 7·30 Treas. Note	300 00	298·50		
$10 800 Kings county, Brooklyn 7 per ct Bounty Loan	10 000·00	10,000·00	10 800	
				17 300 00

Amount of Interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid	419·52
Amount of Interest accrued but not due, on Bonds and Mortgages, United States Bonds, and Treasury Notes, Bank Stocks, State Bonds and Insurance Stocks	6,974 59
	$429,090·29

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	164,255·39
Amount of Interest money received from the investments of the Company	25,340·08
Amount of Income of the Company from any other sources	12,554·44
	$232 149·91

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$141,367 96
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	30,000 00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company	31 307 37
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company, including Government Taxes	3 962·00
Amount of other Expenses and Expenditures of the Company	18,645 06
	$225 182·39

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

ANDREW C. CRAIG, No. 138 S. Front street.
J. B. MEYERS & CO., Nos 232 and 234 Market street.
EDMUND YARD & CO., No. 617 Chesnut street
WORK MCCOUCH & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
BAILEY & CO., No. 819 Chesnut street
WOLGAMUTH & RALEIGH, No. 9 Bank street.
JOHN VOGT & CO., No 39 S. Fourth street.
W. W. KNIGHT & SON, Nos. 509 and 511 Commerce street

O BARDENWERPER Agent
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice 10 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,

N. E. Corner Third and Walnut Streets,

EXCHANGE BUILDING.

ASSETS..............................$370,000

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND RISKS, AT LOWEST RATES.

DIRECTORS,

RICHARD S. SMITH,
S. DESTOUET,
A. E BORIE,
FRANCIS TETE,
JOHN H. IRWIN,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
HENRY LEWIS, JR.,
J. P. STEINER,
EDWARD C. CLARK,
GEORGE LEWIS,
ELLIS YARNALL,
H. F. ROBINSON,
SAMUEL C. COOK.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
G W BERNADOU,
HENRY SAMUEL,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
S. DELBERT.
NORRIS S CUMMINGS,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
F. LAVERGNE,
JOHN MOSS.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 17 2t

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, January 1st, 1866:—

CAPITAL STOCK.

10,000 shares, at $25, all paid in cash..........$250 000 00

ASSETS

Amount of cash on hand and in Chatham National Bank	5,300 10
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	2,550·00
Amount of loans secured by bond and mortgage, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there is less than one year interest due and owing	129,300·00

Amount of stocks owned by the Company:—	*Par. val.*	*Mkt. val.*	
U. S. 10-40 Bonds	$25,000	$28,406·25	
" 5-20 Bonds	20,000	28 800 00	
" 1881 Bonds	[illegible]	1,326 85	
" 7·30 Treas. Notes	45 000	44 550 00	
			130 083·10

Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value:—

	Par Val.	*Mkt. Val.*	*Loan.*	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$2,000	$2,080·00	$2,000·00	
10 shares Fulton Insurance Co.	1,500	1,725·00	1,350·00	
50 shares Hamilton Insurance Co.	750	690·00	1,350·00	
30 shares Lenox Insurance Co.	750	712·00		
20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co.	500	725·00	325·00	
30 shares Equitable Insurance Co.	1,050	1,312·50	1,000·00	
10 shares Merchants' Insurance Co.	500	875 00	1,325·00	
5 shares Balance Dock Ins. Co.	700	980·00		
U S. Treas. Notes	150	135 00		7,350·00
	$7,900	$9,934·50	$7,350·00	

Amount of interest on investments due and unpaid	119·33
Amount of interest on investments accrued but not due	5 117·81
Amount of premiums due and unpaid	6,862·95
Office Furniture and Revenue Stamps on hand	600·00
	$287 373 09

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received, less return premiums and reinsurance	89,868 07
Amount of interest money received	19,928 87
	$109,796·94

EXPENDITURES

Amount of losses paid during the year	$55,114·87
Amount of losses paid during the year which accrued prior to the year	3 376·75
Amount of dividends paid during the year	25,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees	....
Amount paid to the agents and officers of the Company	15,304·06
Amount of taxes paid, State and National	8,906·13
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company	6 945·95
	$114 647 76

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. TH H VETTERLEIN & CO., No. 111 Arch street,
Messrs. G. W. BERNADOU & BRO., No. 504 S Delaware avenue
Messrs. FEARONS & SMITH, Nos. 19 and 21 S. Water street
Messrs. J. E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 822 Chesnut street.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Esq., No. 126 S. Sixth street.

O BARDENWERPER, Agent,
2 17 stuth3t No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK on the 1st day of January, 1866:—

Capital Stock, 2000 shares, at $50 each, all paid in cash..............$100,000·00

ASSETS.

Amount of cash deposited in banks:		
Manhattan Bank of New York	$16,964·82	
United States Trust Company, of New York	25 000 00	
Cash for temporary loans on call	33,245·00	
		75 209 82
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission		32,233·29
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		397,000 00

Amount of stock owned by the Company:—	Par value.	
United States Bonds, 6s. 1881	$165,000 00	165 000 00
" " 5-20s	285,516·00	285,516·00
" " 10-40s—50	15,000·00	14,981·25
" " 7·30 loan	275 000 00	274 993·75
New York City Bonds	30,000·00	30 000 00
" State Stocks	18,000·00	17,940 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	24 000·00	24,100 00
Loans on Policies of the Company		187,103 10
Deferred Premiums of the current year (net)		50,162 69
Interest accrued but not yet due		32 000 00
		$1,586,136 90

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$401,113 32
Amount of Interest Money received from the investments of the Company	125 354·92
	$526 468·24

EXPENDITURES

Amount of losses paid during the year	$84,100·00
" paid for Reinsurance Premiums	82 56
" of Return Premiums	10,633·20
" of Dividends paid during the year	61,150 00
" of Expenses, including Commissions and Fees paid to the agents and Officers of the Company	84 441·01
" of Taxes paid by the Company	4,230·14
	$244,636 91

The amount of profits since the establishment of the Company, apportioned to the Policy-holders in present cash value, was $450,000, and, in addition thereto, compound interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, up to the 4th of March, 1865, when the last dividend was made.

The law under which this Company is chartered provides, That if the Capital should from any cause become impaired to the extent of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars or more, the Stockholders SHALL BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE GOOD SUCH DEFICIENCY. This is the only cash Company in America which affords this safeguard to Policy-holders.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Esq., President of the Western Bank.
Hon. ARCHIBALD MCINTYRE, Treasurer of the United States Mint.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO.
Messrs. RICHARDS, WESTCOTT & CO.
Messrs. STUART & BROTHER

O. BARDENWERPER,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
2 17stuth3t No 422 WALNUT Street, Phila.

HELFENSTEIN'S

EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS

439 Chestnut Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND COMMISSARY PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No 401 N. SIXTEENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at the Government Storehouse, No. 401 N. SIXTEENTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following condemned Subsistence Stores and Commissary Property:—

STORES.

1245 lbs. Bacon Shoulders, 4830 lbs. Beans, 8589 lbs. Hard Bread, 350 lbs. Hams

PROPERTY.

Commissary Chests,
Spring Balances,
Liquid Measures,
Dry Measures,
Faucets,
Funnels,
Molasses Gates,
Scoops,
Cleavers,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Meat-saws,
Meat-hooks,
Butcher-knives,
Butcher-steels,
Tap-borers,
Head-raisers,
Vises,
Punches,
Adzes,
Gimlets,
Drivers,
Bung-starters,
Bung-screws,
Sieves,
Ladles,
Bake-pans,
Pan-peels,
Cauldrons,
Grate bars,
Coffee-mills,
Whetstones,
Platform-scales,
Beam-scales,
Counter-scales, etc etc.

Most of the above articles are fit for use, and can be seen for two days previous to the sale.

Payment to be made in Government funds at time of sale, and goods to be removed as soon as practicable thereafter. By order of

General C. L KILBURN,
A. C. G. S. and Depot Commissary.
G. BOLTON NEWTON,
2 20 7t Brevet Major and C. S. V.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, at ALEXANDRIA, Va., under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Drills,
Adzes,
Augers,
Vises,
Bits,
Broadaxes,
Chisels,
Hammers,
Grindstones,
Saws,
Squares,
Chests,
Knives,
Burring, Folding, Grooving, Turning, Wiring, and Tire-bending Machines;
Corn Mills,
Burr Mill-stones,
Printing Press, with Type and Font,
Hand Trucks,
Hay Cutters,
Hay Press,
Corn Sheller,
Fanning Mills,
Tents,
Axes,
Chairs,
Desks,
Stoves,
Ovens,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Ox Yokes,
Chains,
Harness,
Saddles,
Halters,
Wagon Covers,
Buckets,
Drugs and Paints,
Horse Medicines,
Hammer,
B. S Bellows,
Shovels,
Hose,
Hind Sail,
Paulins,
Soda Fountain,
Barrels,
Window and Door Frames,
Doors,
Ladders,
Window Sash,
Anchor,
Sugar Mill,
Brooms,
Portable Forges,
9 Ambulances,
6 Spring Wagons,
2 Medical Wagons,
1 One-horse Wagon,
Rope,
Glass,
Iron,
Copper,
Lead,
Lead Pipe,
Cylinder Brick, etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
2 17 8t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE.—

By direction of Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, the following Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be sold on TUESDAY, February 27, 1866, at HARPER'S FERRY, West Virginia, to wit:—

One hundred and fifty tons Cast Iron.
Five tons Wrought Iron.
One Iron Forebay Flume.
One large Turning Lathe.
One Rolling-Mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, etc., complete.
One hundred thousand Bricks (more or less).
Thirty-four Cast-iron Columns (new).
Seventy Cast-iron Window Frames.
Eight Anvil Blocks (cast).
One thousand two hundred and seventy Josslyn's Carbines, with appendages complete (new).
Three hundred and twenty Starr's Carbines, with appendages new and complete.
One hundred and seven assorted Revolvers.
Nine hundred and thirty Cavalry Sabres.
Two thousand one hundred and sixty Burnside's Carbines
Five thousand Enfield Rifles.
Forty-six N. C. O Swords, together with about one thousand sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle-blankets, halters, etc.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry Accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, etc. etc.
One large lot of finely dressed Granite Stone.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold.

Term—Cash, in Government funds.

D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
JOHN KOONCE, Auctioneer.
HARPER'S FERRY, February 10, 1866. 2 15 10t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of NEW AND WORN SUPPLIES, comprising—

Axes,
Boots,
Bootees,
Buttons,
Coats,
Coat Straps,
Camp Colors and Cases,
Caps,
Cap Covers and Capes,
Canteens,
Drawers,
Epaulettes,
Flags,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,
Hatchets and Handles,
Haversacks,
Hat Ornaments,
Iron Bedsteads,
Iron Pots,
Jackets,
Knapsacks,
Kettles,
Leggins,
Mittens,
Mess Pans,
Numbers,
Pillow Cases,
Pompons,
Shirts,
Stockings,
Scales,
Spades,
Shovels,
Sweat Leathers,
Silk—Blue and Scarlet,
Tents—about 5000 Cotton and Linen,
Tent Flies,
Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at this Office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
2 12 9t Philadelphia Depot.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

123tuths3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 1 1

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1866

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A. Q. M.,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

at the Government wharf, south side of basin, the following named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz:—

THE "ESCORT."

Side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "MANHATTAN."

Side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 55 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels. She is in good order and well found in all her outfits.

THE "JOHN FARRON."

Side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length upon deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains, and general outfits.

THE "PEONIC."

Side wheel steamer of 313 tons, wooden hull, iron fastened and metalled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine, and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

THE "HUGH JENKINS."

Side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1200 barrels; machinery in good condition and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE "STAR."

Side-wheel steamer of 287 42 95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1000 barrels; vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

THE "BALLOON."

Side wheel steamer of 204 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant conveniences in all departments on board for immediate use.

THE "IOLAS."

Side-wheel steamer of 164 7·95 tons wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, etc. etc.

THE "JAMES JEROME."

Screw steamer of 103 93·95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "CECIL."

Side-wheel steamer of 130 tons wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "L G. CANNON."

Screw steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft, 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

THE "IRONSIDES."

Screw steamer of 192 tons; iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

THE "FANNY CARNER."

Screw steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "TIGRESS."

Screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine, and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

THE TUG "KATE."

Screw tug-boat of 85 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well founded in all her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE IRON RUDDER,

Made of 2½ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on the back; made of the best material, and in the most thorough manner.

This Rudder was made for steamer "L G. Cannon," but not found necessary for her use.

ONE SUPERIOR TUBULAR BOILER.

Taken from the steamer "S R Spaulding," and now lying at Poole and Hunt's yard, foot of Thames street, 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This Boiler is in complete order, and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7000, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin:—

Superior Chronometers,
Marine Glasses,
Metallic Life-boats,
Manilla Ropes,
Engineers' Tools,
Ship Stores,
Ship Furniture,
Etc, Etc, Etc,

Too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this Depot.

The above named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
2 19 9t Middle Military Department.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E Streets, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Bedding, Clothing, and Furniture. A large quantity of Hair Mattresses will be sold.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be allowed forty-eight hours to remove their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
2 19 4t Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor,

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20 000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10 000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel
Steamship "Alabama," registered 680 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Hussar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 650 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Holcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 293 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 70 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H D Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 349 tons
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 14t Military Division of the Gulf.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, sulphuric, 500 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,
Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR.,
2 9 17t Auctioneer.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,
Boilers,
Cots,
Cauldrons,
Kettles,
Pans,
Stoves,
Shovels,
Chairs,
Chests,
Desks,
Wardrobes,
Lounges,
Letter Presses,
Spittoons,
Tables,
Window Shades,
Doors,
Window Frames,
Augers,
Chisels,
Files,
Hatchets,
Hammers,
Saws,
Wheelbarrows,
Grindstones,
Fire Hose,
Ladders,
Paulins,
Pork Barrels,
Gas Generators,
Rags,
Rope,
Trucks,
1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a Washing Machine, etc.

Together with a lot of

TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL,

consisting of—

86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
43 Wire Reels,
59 Gears for do.,
115 Reel Stands,
40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster,
2 12 8t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Delaware,
February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.

All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on

FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,

Two hundred serviceable MULES.

One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

By order of

Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes, Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.

PITKIN & CO.,
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam* is decidedly a sensation. We like "Sam," not *Sam* the piece, but "Sam" the man. Mr. Chanfrau's is a capital creation, in far better taste than Sothern's "Dundreary," full of foppery, polite slang, absurdity, fun, and joviality. But there is nothing mean or vulgar; on the contrary at the right time, he becomes dignified and manly in the midst of all his idiosyncrasies, so that we quite love "Sam," with his unconscious fun, his queer sayings, his hits at the times, his love of America, his good looks, and his dandy velvet coats. Mr. Parsloe delighted the audience by giving a capital representation of the circus. He is agile, light, graceful, and evidently to the manor born. Once on a time there was a great and celebrated English clown of the same name. Even circus talent can be inherited.

Miss Logan is handsomer than ever she was, has hair that, like Berenice's, deserves to be taken to Heaven; magnificent dresses, that fit well, and a thorough conviction that, possessing all these advantages, she can dispense with any others. Mr. De Walden played "Bill Crockett," but we do not like Mr De Walden's attempt at acting; the character he plays should be the strongest in the piece; as he played it, it disappeared entirely. Mr. Marlowe and Mr. Mackay had both unimportant parts, of which not even their talent could make anything. Mr James and Mrs. Worrall were satisfactory. Mrs. Thayer was capitally made up. Mrs Creese looked especially pretty, and was dressed with simplicity and good taste. *Sam* will have a run—it is full of well-known slang, popular allusions, old jokes, and funny imitations, a thing of "shreds and patches;" but without the slightest pretension to plot or common sense, it required no effort of intellect to write it—no effort of intellect is necessary to comprehend it—hence it appeals to the masses, and will draw fine houses. The piece was, of course, well put on the stage.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke gave his immortal performance of "De Boots," and the admirably artistic and impressive portraiture of "Newman Noggs." This evening "Major de Boots" again.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch*, with its resplendent stalactites, its aurora borealis, and its mysteries and its ice maidens, was a very fine success. It will be played to-night.

CARL SCHURZ.—On the evening of the 22d of February the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania have secured the services of General Carl Schurz to lecture before them at Concert Hall. The fame of this speaker and the cause should draw an immense audience.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—*Lucretia Borgia*, the opera that has excited the admiration of the musical world whilst it has astonished them, will be given at Concert Hall. It is an admirable performance, not one that requires indulgence as for amateurs, but to be listened to as a performance of accomplished artists. Single tickets can be obtained at Perelli's rooms.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The sale of tickets for the German opera was most successful. There was a perfect crowd at Trumpler's during the whole morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The electric, spontaneous, original, and impulsive orator, George Francis Train, will lecture this evening under the auspices of the Press Club.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the danger resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our ware houses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR.

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MASONIC HALL,

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MUSICAL BOXES.

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No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Sempie, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J W Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work No 51 N Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE GREAT

Practical School of Business,

SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS

Accommodations,
Patronage,
and Influence,

Any similar Institute in the State.

The place for

YOUNG MEN

Who desire success and promotion in business life.

The College occupies two large buildings, one at

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

AND THE OTHER AT

Broad and Spring Garden Streets,

Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.

The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporative seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.

For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.

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HANDSOME SILKS AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of

SPRING SILKS,

Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS.

Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses.
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BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS.
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CORDED.
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRO DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

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THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

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PRICE,

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Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

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FASHIONS FOR 1866.

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HOOP SKIRT.

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They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade or house*, the *church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

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Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for 2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

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MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the Trade they have just brought out a NEW MOLDED COLLAR, *having more Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced* (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars").

The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *bond, deed, and bank-note paper* for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best Cloth Lined goods, and are guaranteed the best of all Paper Collars made.

Each Collar is branded with an "ARROW," which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.

A New Line of Discounts Offered to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.,
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A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

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A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

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House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

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ITALIAN MACCARONI,

VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE,
FRESH IMPORTED.

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DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases in his specialty. QUICK, THOROUGH, and permanent cures guaranteed in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 2 17 6t*

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REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 1 20

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Large and handsome assortment of

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CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

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Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

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Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sons).
STORE, No. 333 CHESNUT Street.

Sale No. 2045 Green street.

SPLENDID FURNITURE, STEINWAY PIANO, PAINTINGS, LARGE MIRROR, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 2045 Green street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including suite splendid walnut and plush drawing-room furniture, handsome chamber suites finished in oil, etagere sideboard, elegant rosewood seven octave piano forte made by Steinway & Sons, French plate mantel mirrors, 78 by 56 inches, fine oil paintings, rich satin lambrequin and lace curtains, elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, etc.

Also, Kitchen Furniture.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale, or previously by obtaining an order from the auctioneers. 2 19 2t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT street.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!

Any person desiring to establish a first-class Boarding House or Boarding School at Germantown can now purchase one of the most desirable places for such purpose in the Twenty-second Ward.

The property known as the White Swan Hotel, at Mount Airy, Germantown, will be sold cheap and upon accommodating terms.

The main building is of stone, four stories in height, and contains thirty one rooms.

There are about two acres of ground in good condition. There are out-buildings which with a trifling outlay, could be converted into eight convenient dwellings, or would make additional accommodations for boarders or schools.

Such an opportunity to secure a desirable location may not again be offered, and any one desiring to purchase should apply at once.

Immediate possession can be given.

For full terms and particulars apply to

ROBERT THOMAS, Conveyancer,
MAIN Street, near Walnut ane.
2 17 3t* Germantown.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, a real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011 2 15 6t8p

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OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.................................$600,000

Shares.....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00

PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
TREASURER.
HUGH GAMBLE.
SECRETARY.
J. DALLAS HALL.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN F. GROSS, DAVIS KIMBLE,
HUGH GAMBLE, JOHN H. JONES,
WILLIAM BAILEY.

OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA. 2 12 1mrp

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at

FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.

Notice—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1mip

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FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Junction Railroad Second Mortgage 6's,

Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1900. Coupons paid in full free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m **No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.**

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5 20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST.	3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

5-20s. CITY WARRANTS. 7 30s

G. A. RAHM & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.

Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.

STOCKS, etc, bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 20 tuthslrp

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DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 1 21 3m

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 36 S. THIRD STREET

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

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5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-1 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Or which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp